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ABSTRACT

Developed by the Latin American Culture Studies Project for educators of elementary level children, these materials are designed to teach students the Spanish and English names of animals found in Latin America. The lesson includes coloring sheets, duplicating masters, fact sheets, the card game Maymayguashi, and directions for preparation. (DB)

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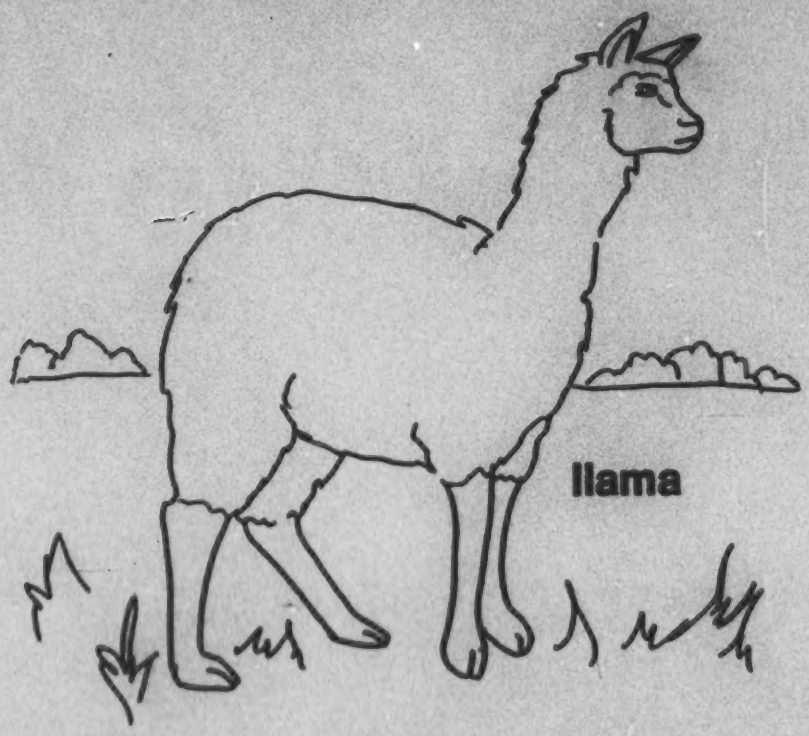
ALGUNOS ANIMALES DE LATINO AMERICA



SOME ANIMALS OF LATIN AMERICA

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SO 021 852

by Kathryn F. B. Thompson

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ALGUNOS ANIMALES DE LATINO AMERICA

This publication is part of a series developed by the Latin American Culture Studies Project for teachers at the precollegiate level with funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities and with the cooperation of the College of Education, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, at UT Austin, the Austin Independent School District, and the Texas Education Agency.

Edward Glab, Jr., Director
Latin American Culture Studies Project, 1977

Reprinted by the Institute of Latin American Studies, 1989
(1st printing, 1977)

With new drawings by Angeles Romero

Institute of Latin American Studies
Richard N. Adams, Director
Michael Conroy, Associate Director
Edward Glab, Jr., Coordinator of Outreach Activities in 1977

Kathryn F. B. Thompson was the coordinator of Learning Media Services for grades K–12 with the Spring Branch Independent School District, Houston, Texas, at the time of the 1977 publication of this book. Her past career experience included the teaching of English and General Science at the secondary level and the positions of media specialist and librarian at the junior high level. She has been a member of several professional associations—Texas Association for Education Technology, Texas Library Association, Association for Educational Communications and Technology, Texas Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, and Texas State Teachers Association.

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FOREWORD

Texas was one of the first states to provide a significant impetus to the study of Latin America through the passage of legislation that established a state-wide program of mandatory bilingual-bicultural education. Aside from the special requirements for bilingual instruction, the legislation obliges many of the school systems of Texas to give greater attention to the history and culture of Latin America, which has contributed so importantly to our own heritage, and encourages teachers to develop new ways of integrating this knowledge into the curriculum.

As a service to the communities, teachers, librarians, and school children of the state, the Institute of Latin American Studies with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities sponsored during the summer of 1976 an institute/workshop on Latin American studies at the University of Texas at Austin. The general objective of the summer institute/workshop was to explain why Latin America is an important and relevant area of study and to offer ways and means by which the teaching of Latin American studies could be enhanced throughout grade levels and disciplines.

This unit on "Algunos animales de Latino America" designed for elementary school children grades K–5 was one of the outstanding projects produced during that summer institute. We believe that it, along with the other projects that are being published elsewhere, is helping to achieve the public objective mentioned above of encouraging the study of the Latin American cultural heritage and bilingual-bicultural education throughout Texas.

E.G.

Brief Description

A kit designed to teach or reinforce a bilingual vocabulary of names of selected Latin American animals through the use of fun-type activities designed for independent or small group use.

Note: All masters for making your own class kit are included here.

Grade Level

K–5

Objectives

1. Student will play a game of MAYMAYGUASHI to its conclusion with 3 to 6 other students.
2. Student will color one or more animals on coloring sheets, and correctly print the name in both Spanish and English.

Kit Materials and Preparation

1. Masters and directions for preparation
2. Card Game MAYMAYGUASHI
3. Coloring sheets, with spaces for students to write in bilingual name identification
4. Fact sheets, one for each animal, to provide additional student research activity

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING AND USING COLORING SHEETS OF LATIN AMERICAN ANIMALS

To Prepare:

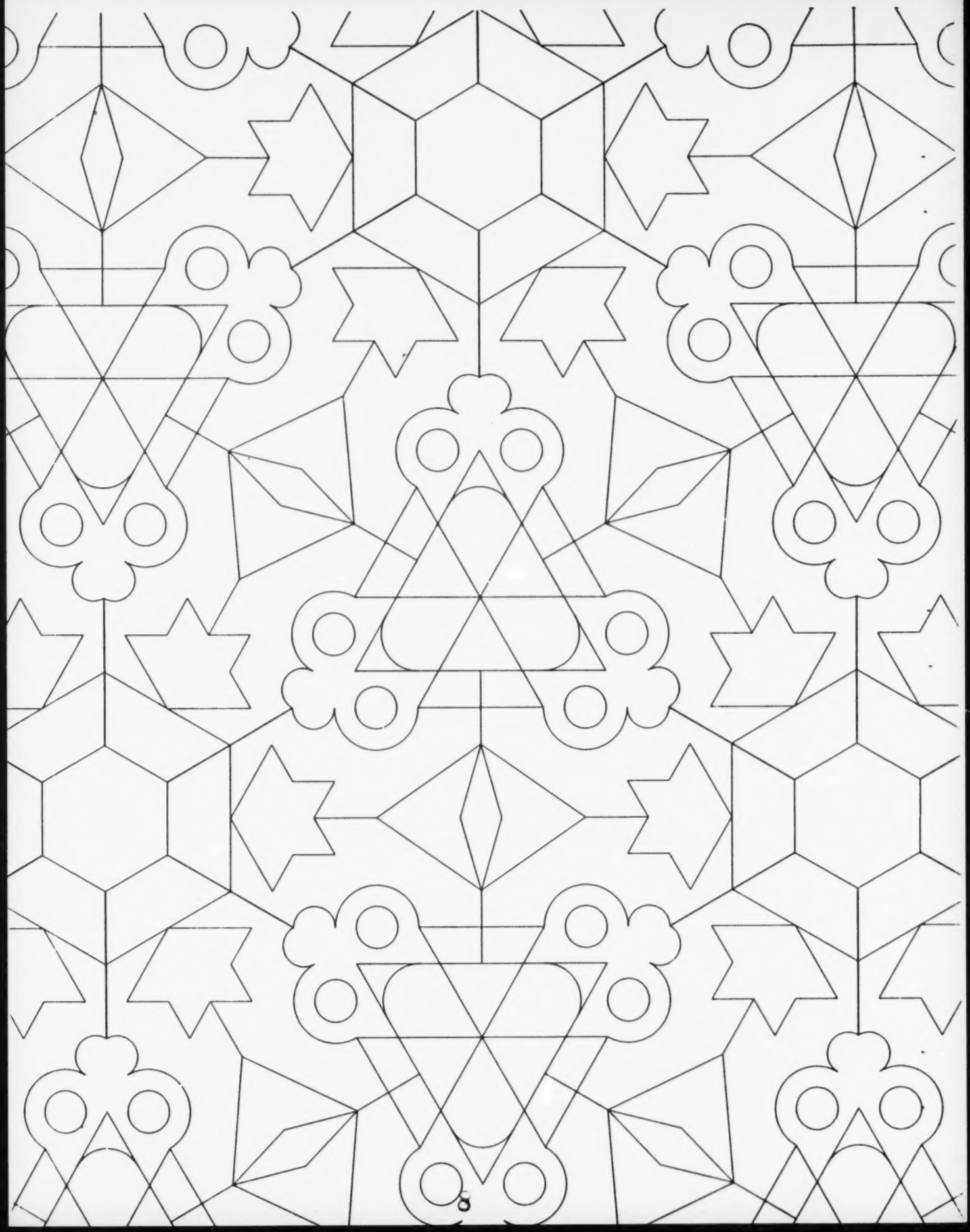
Use master sheets of large line drawings to prepare thermal spirit master stencils and print the required number of copies.

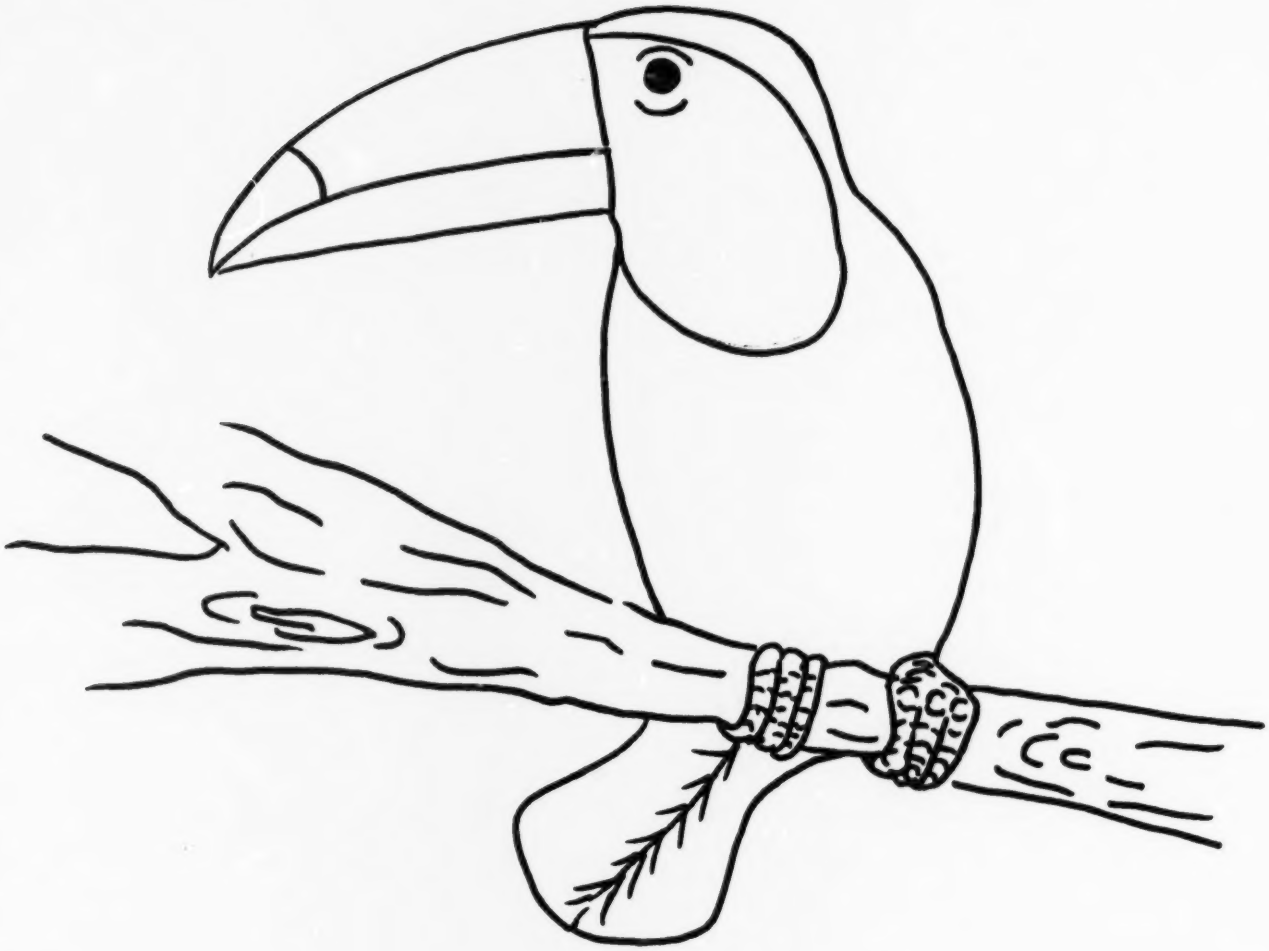
The jig-saw puzzle master sheet may be used in the same manner and printed on the reverse side of the coloring sheets. After the sheet is colored it can be cut up to create a puzzle.

To Use:

Student may color animal with any medium convenient to use on paper.

Student should print Spanish and English names of animals in spaces provided. Correct spelling can be obtained from the MAYMAYGUASHI game cards.





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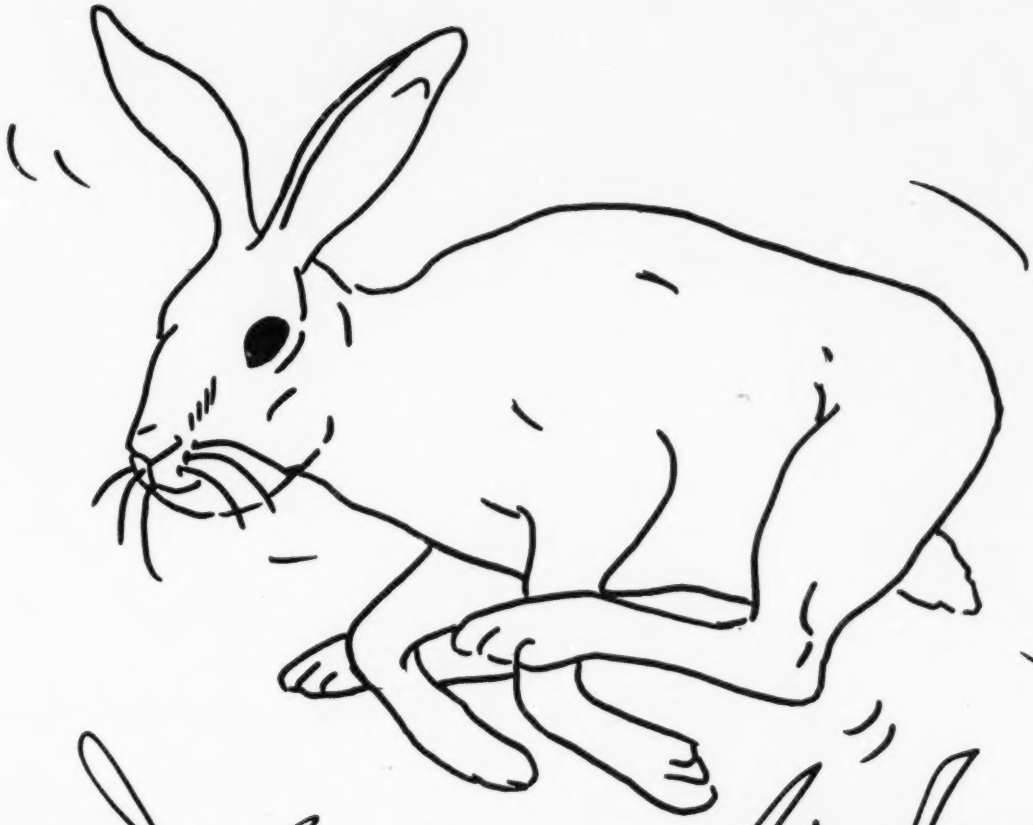

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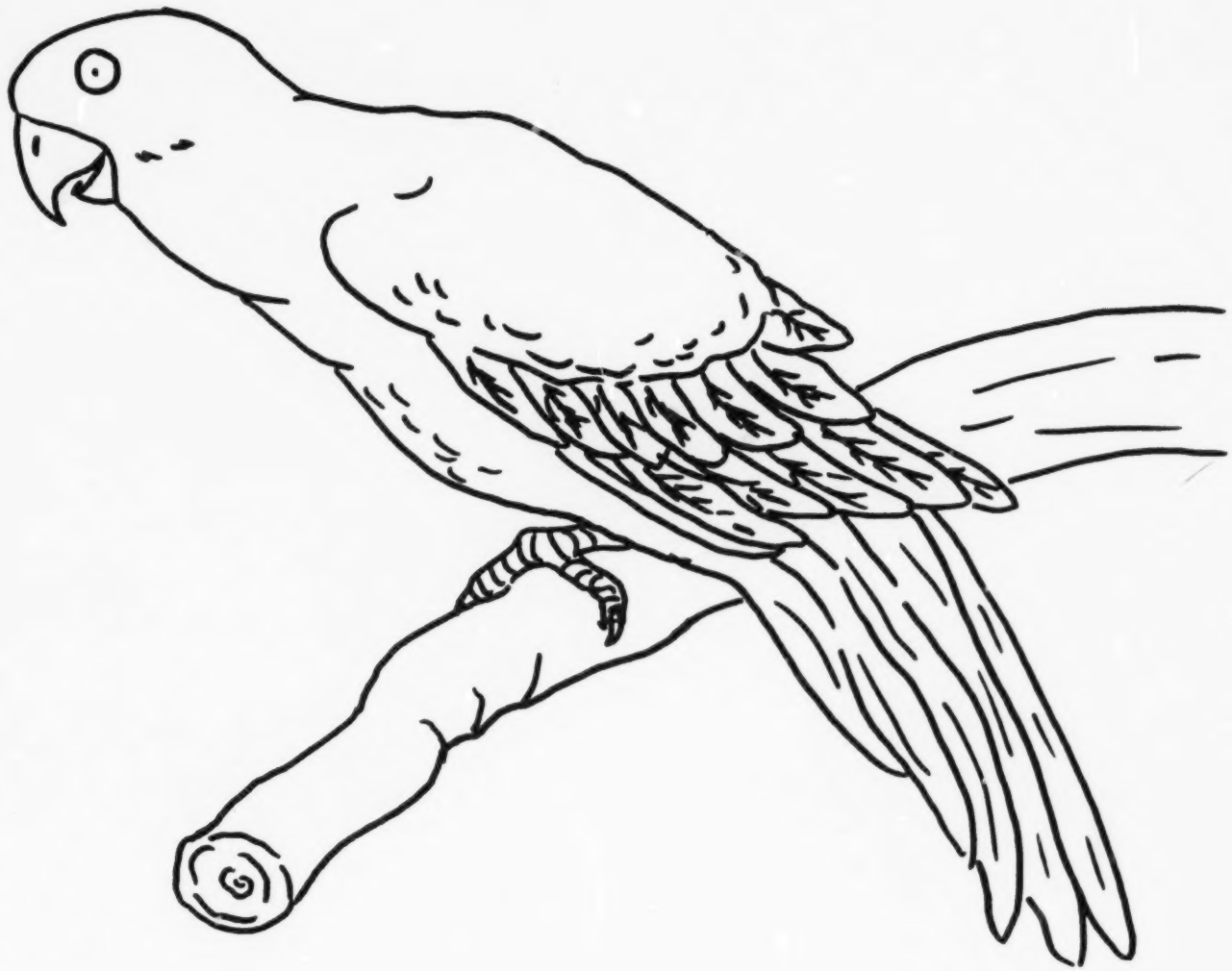

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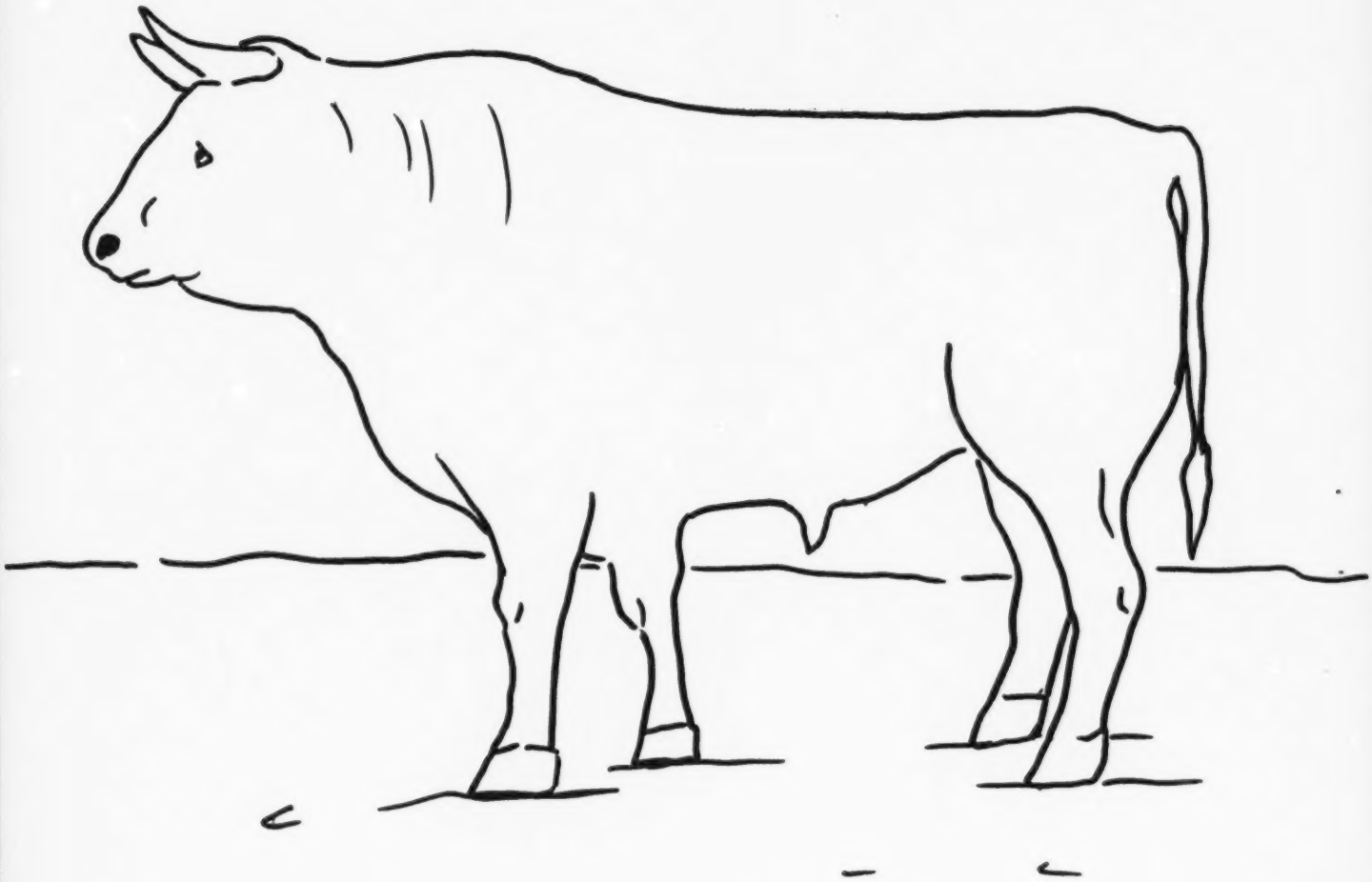

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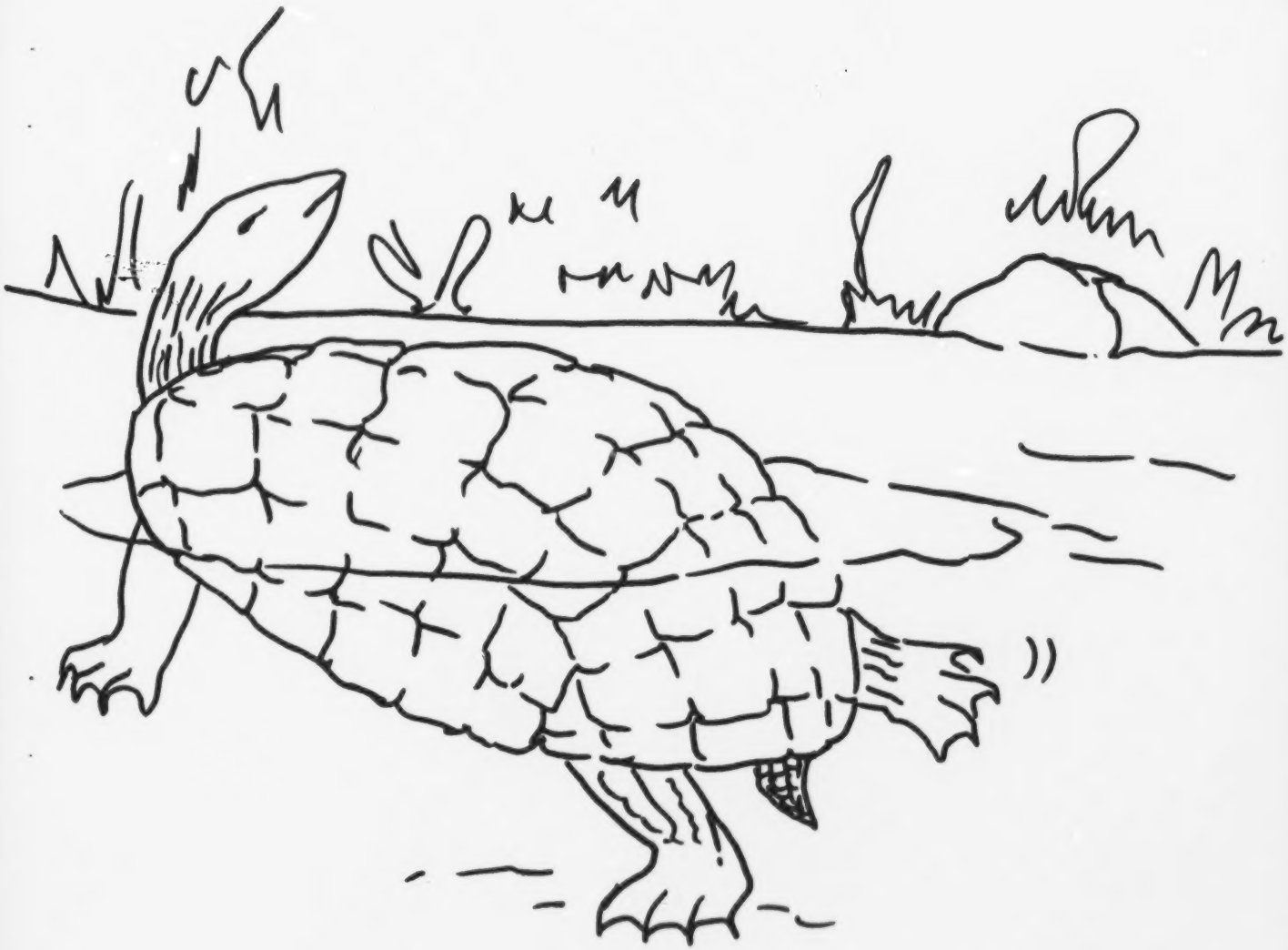

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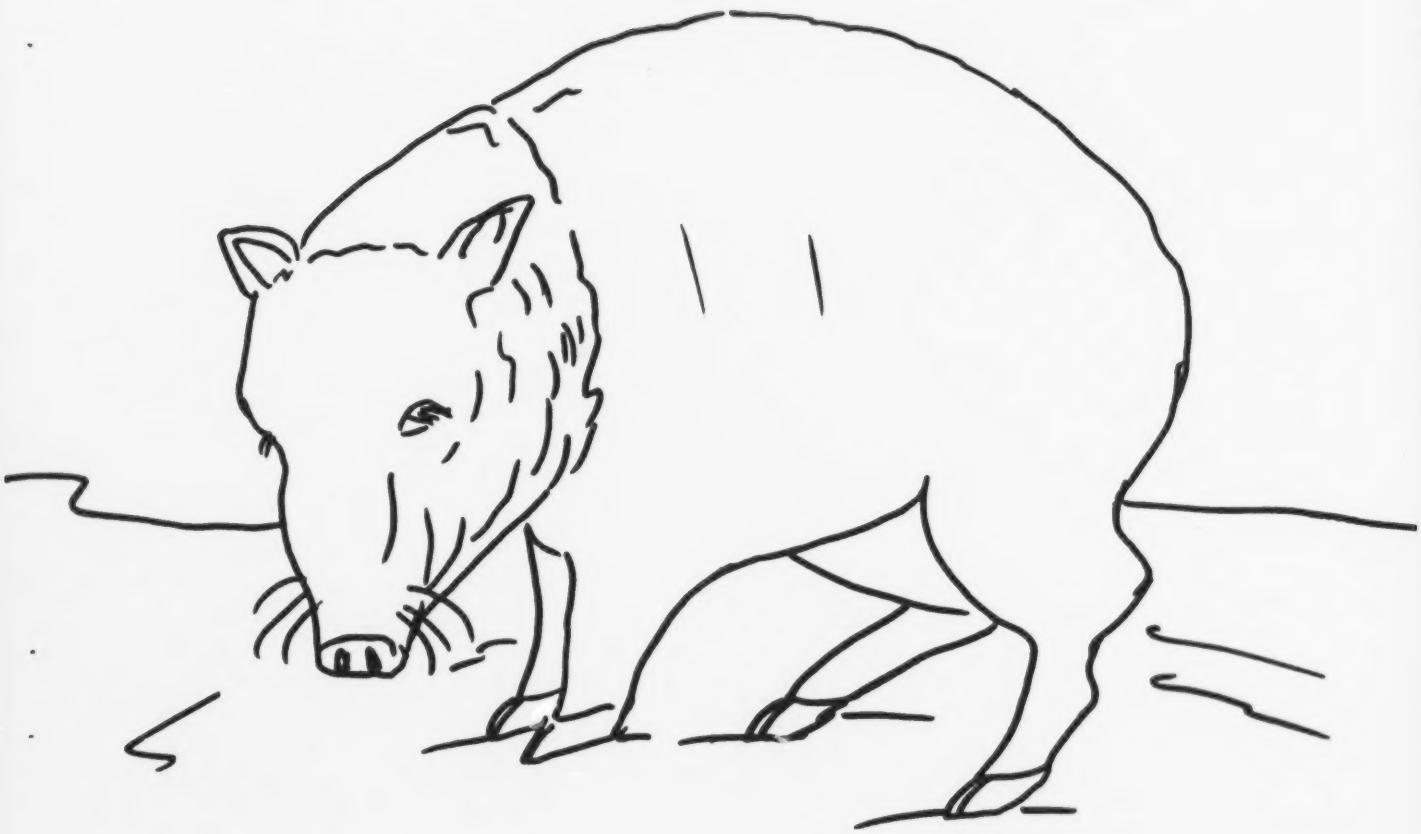

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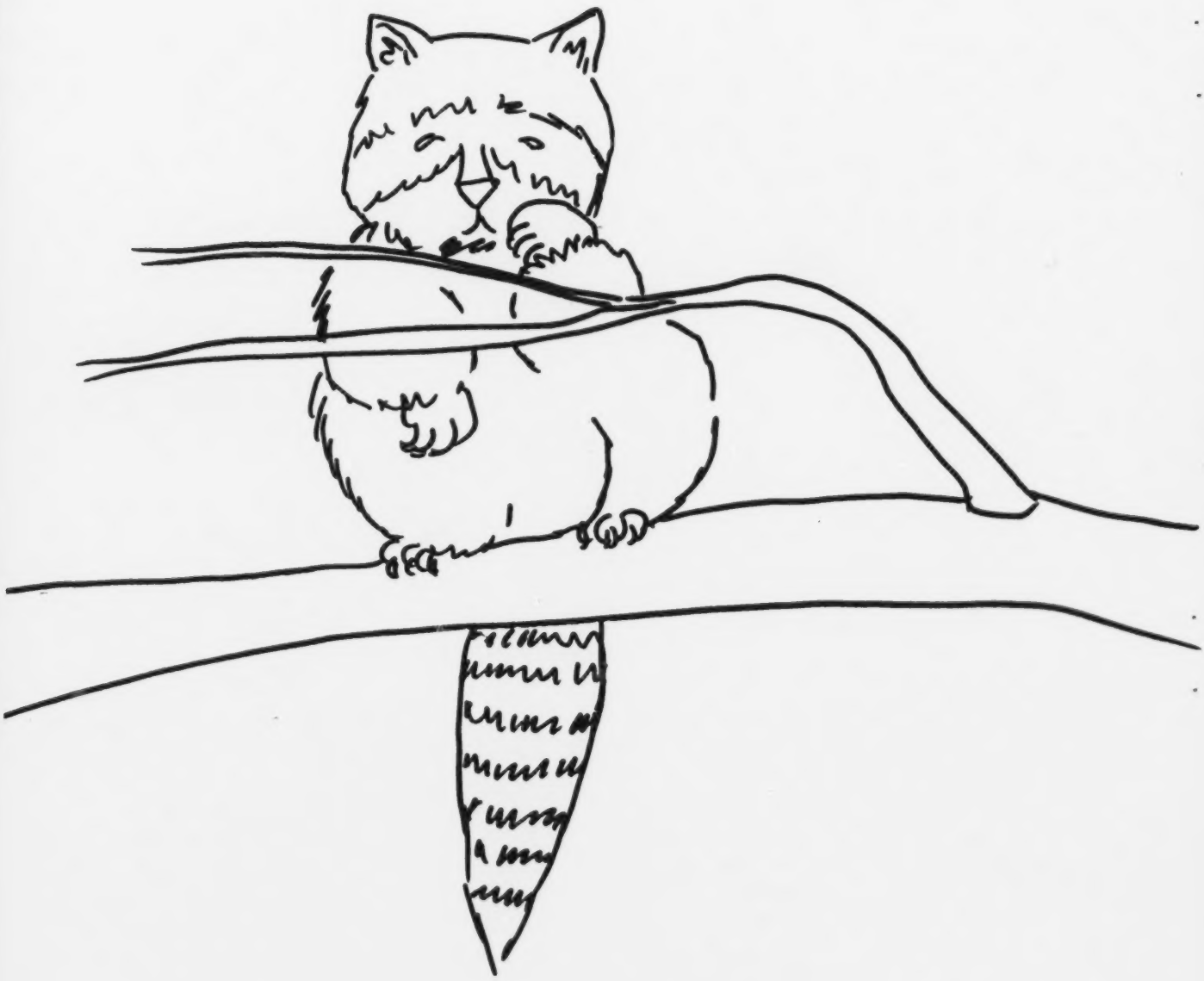

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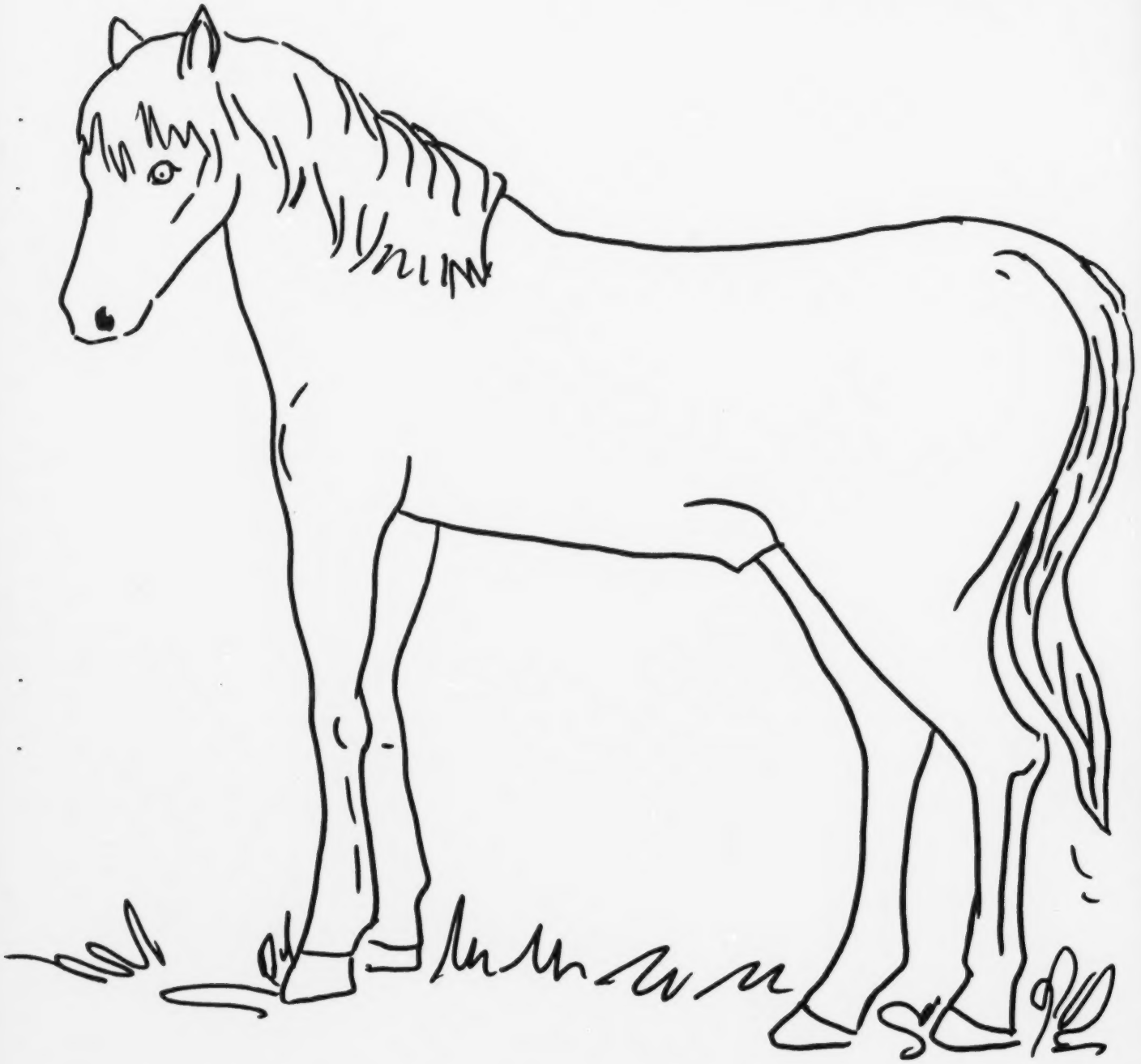

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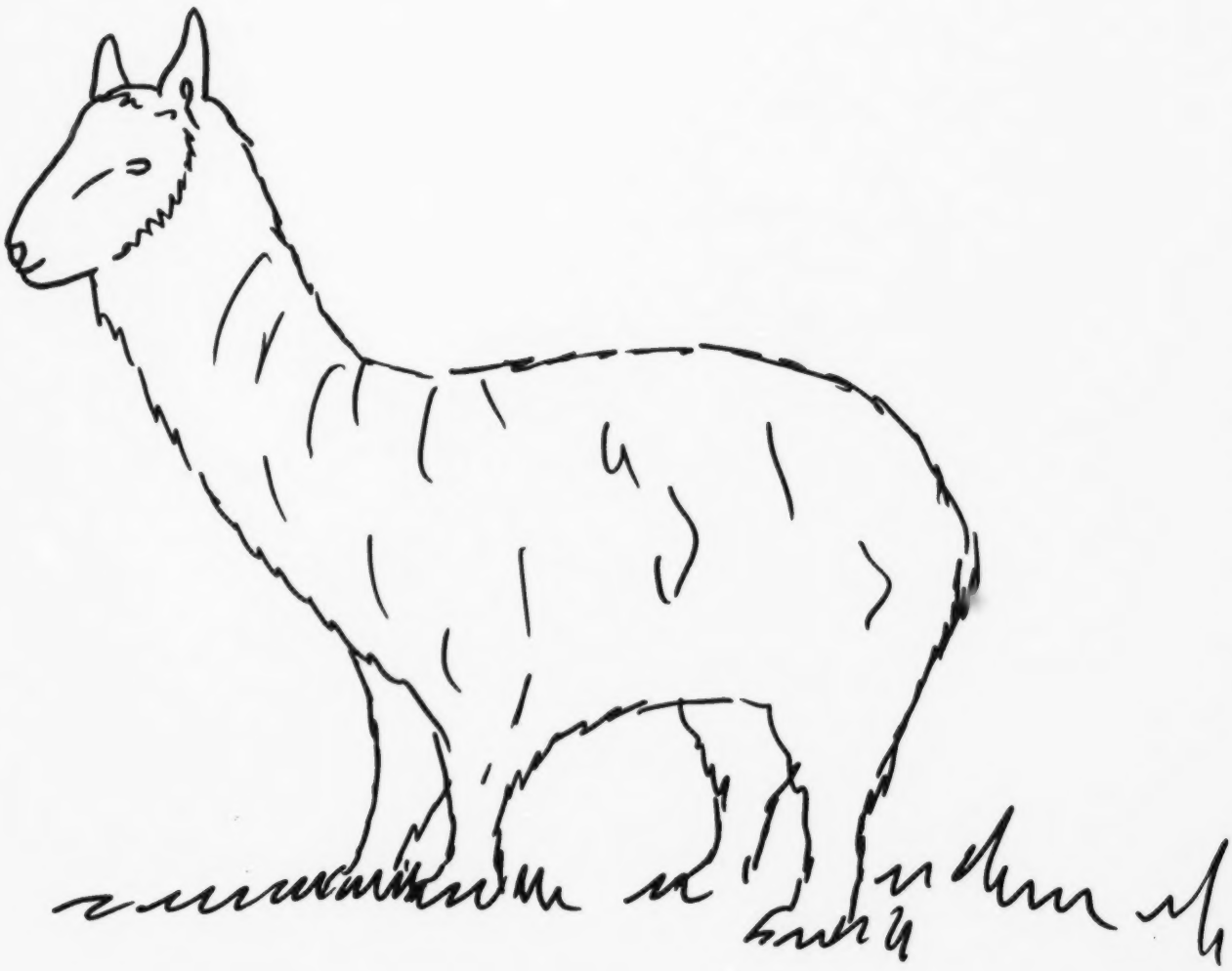

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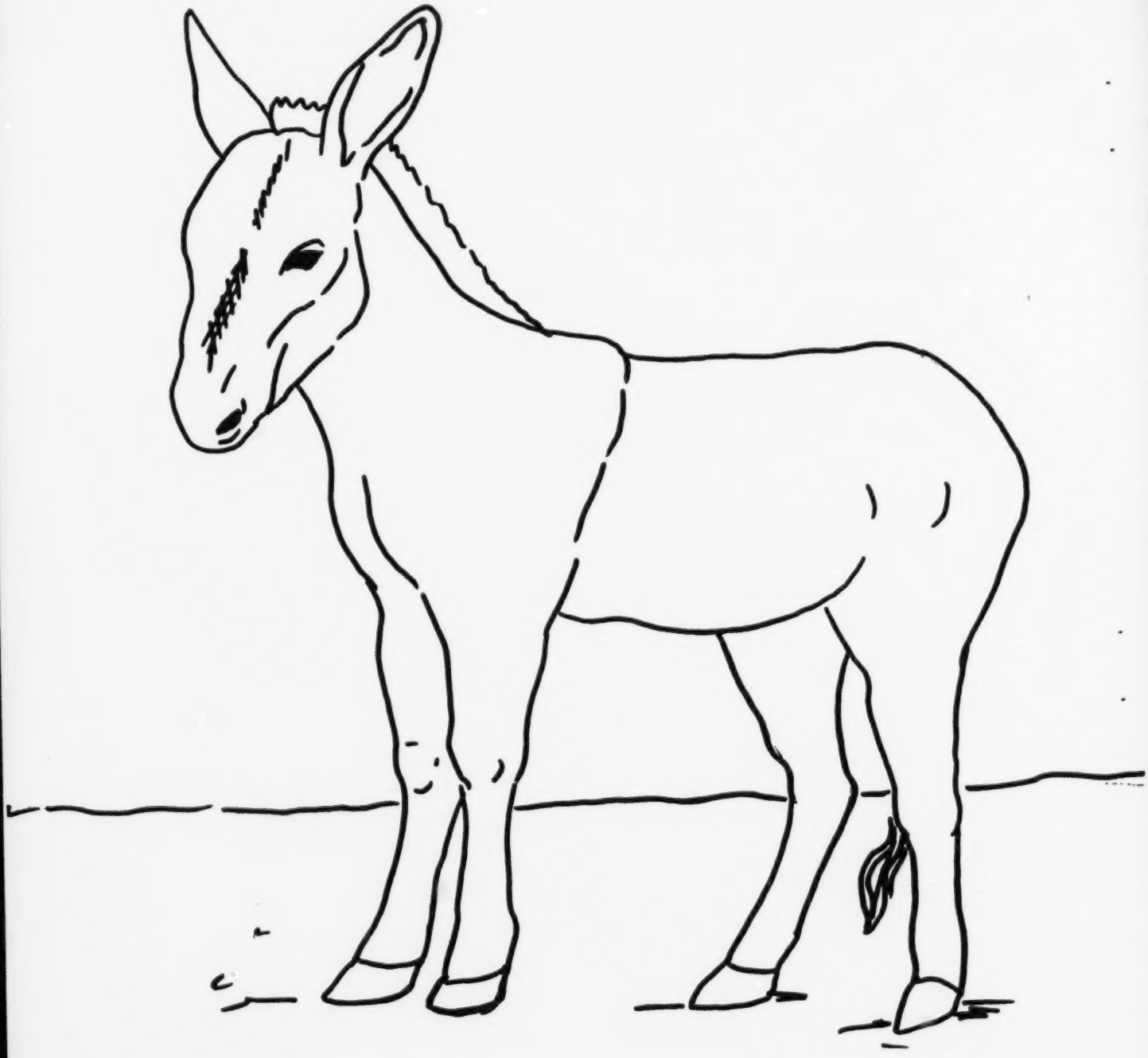

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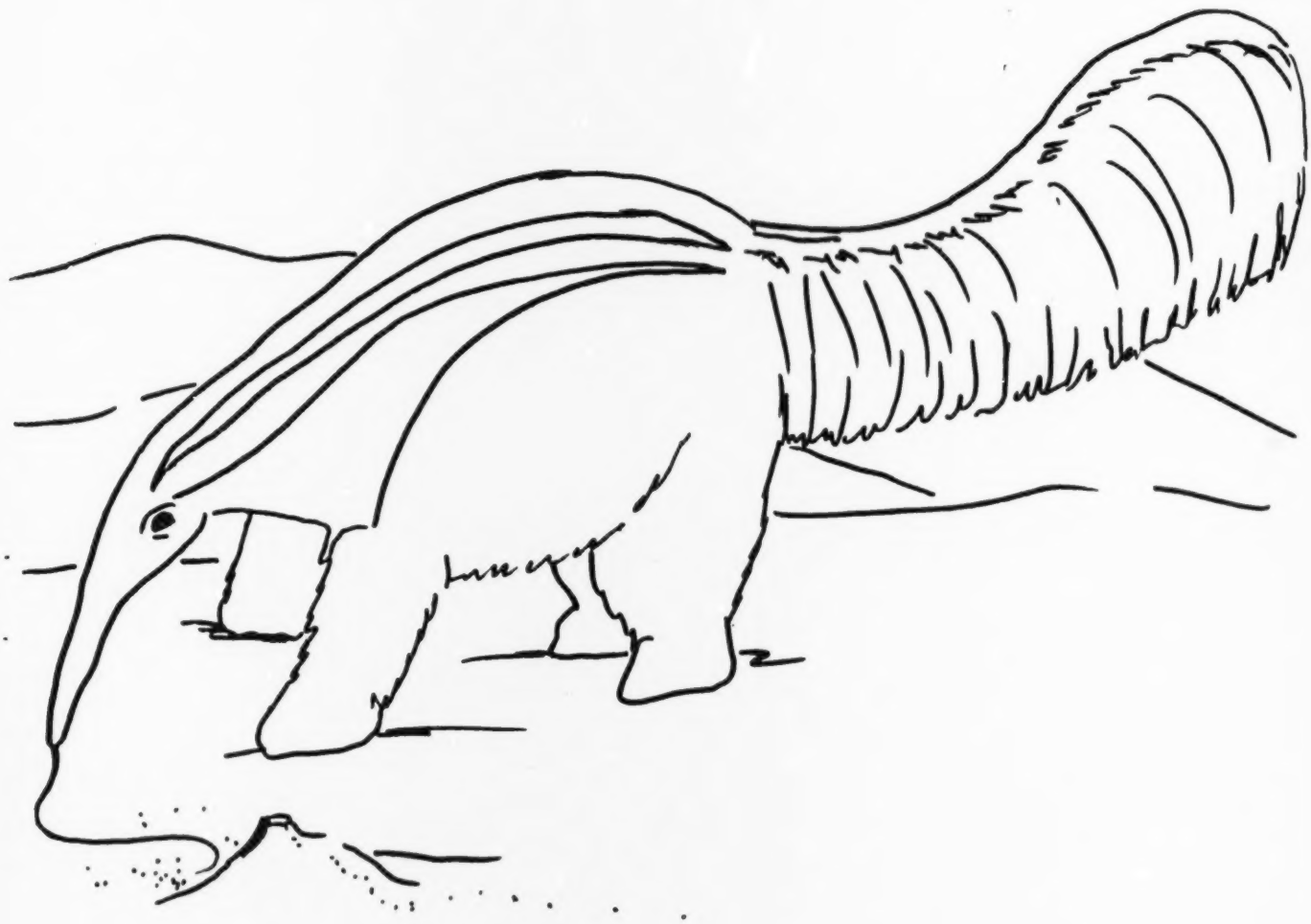

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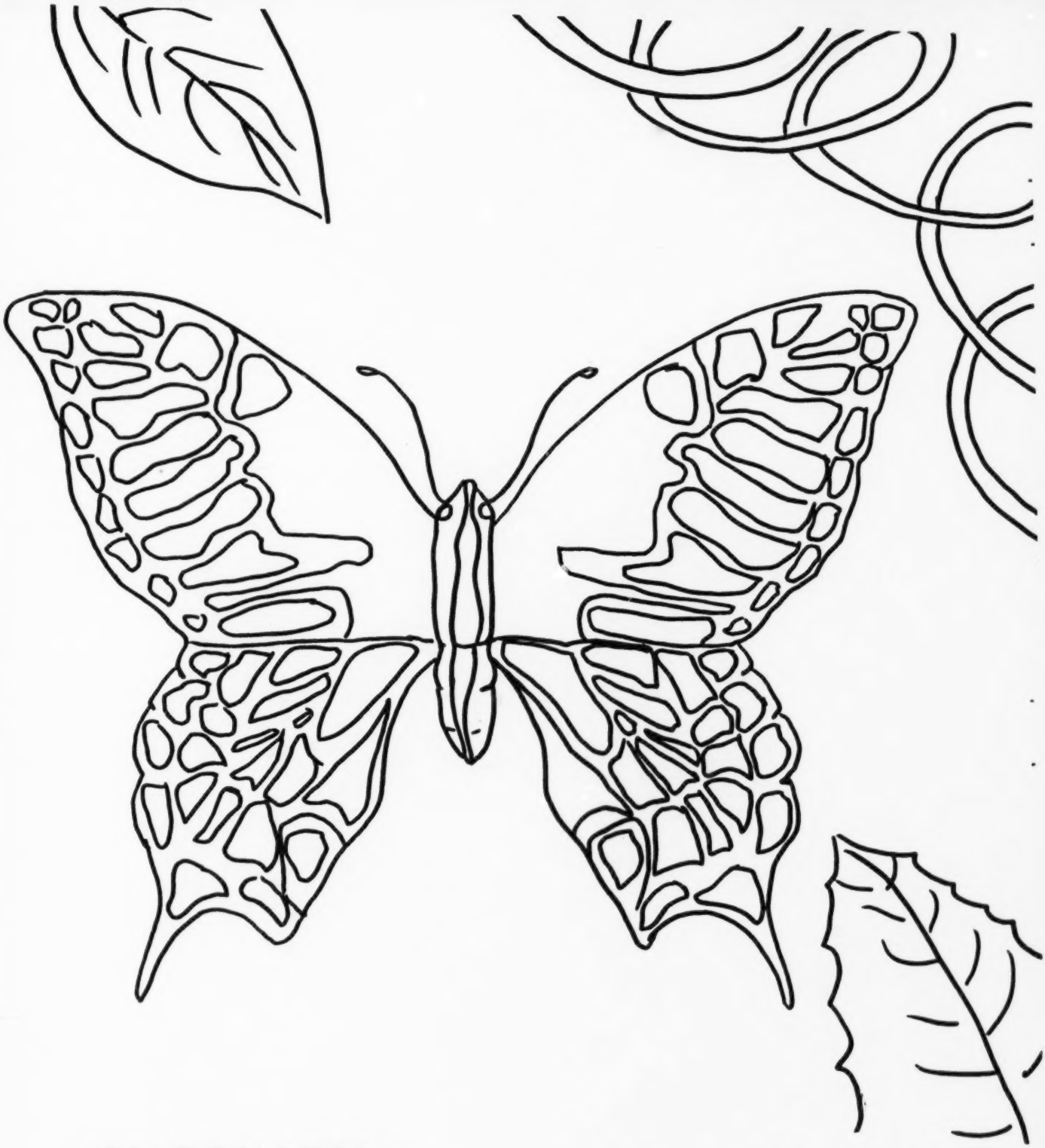

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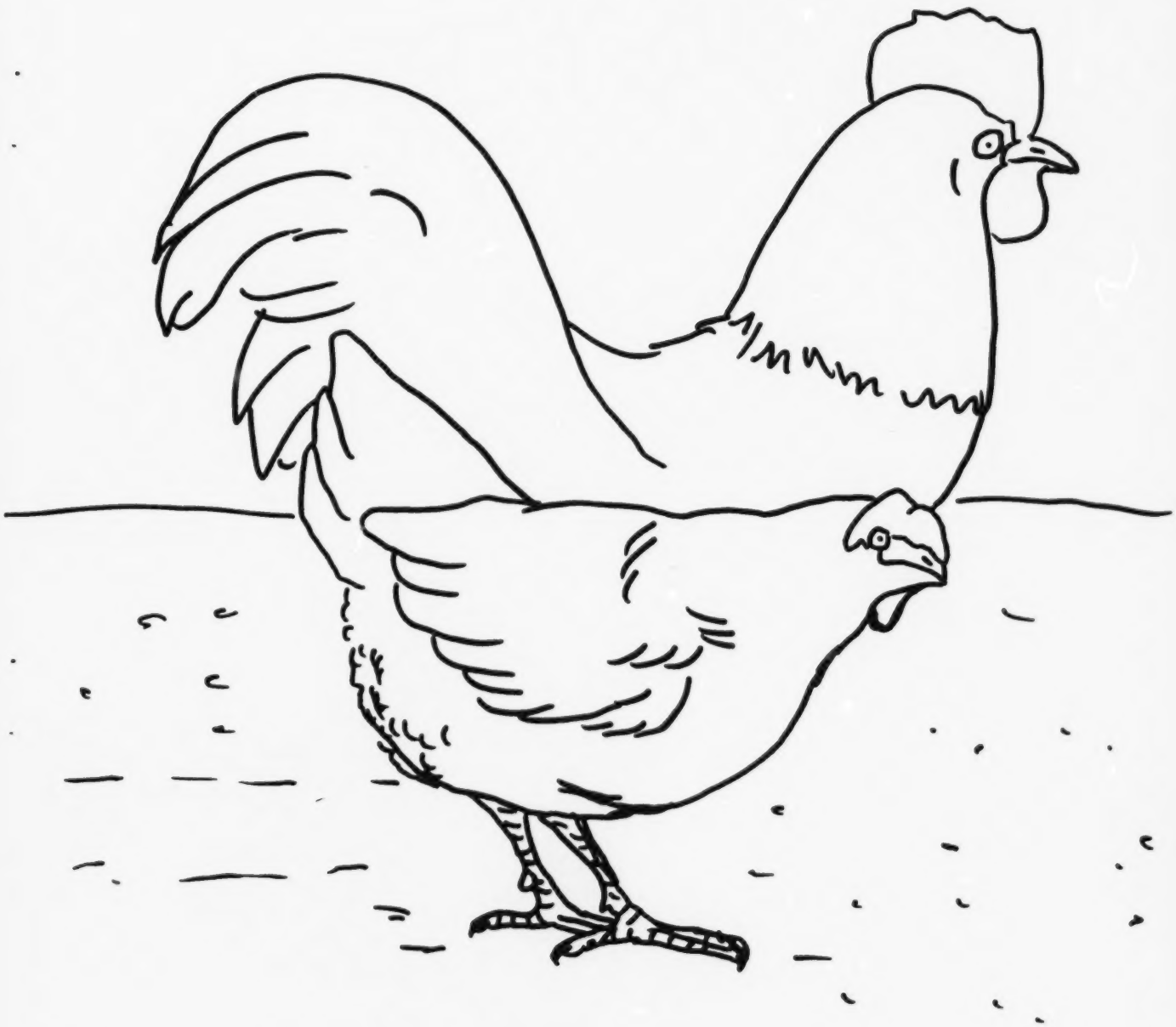
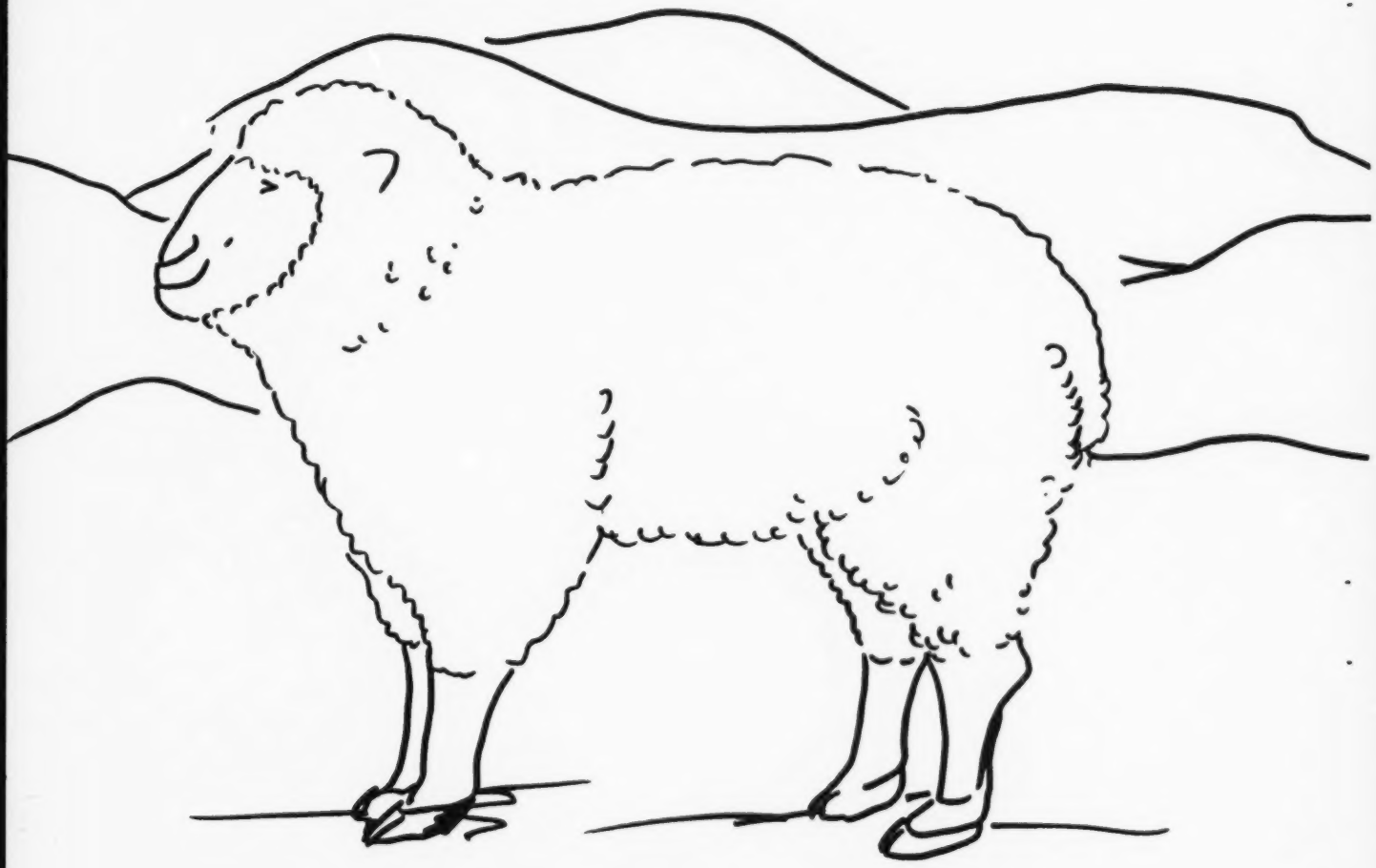


NOSOTROS SOMOS LAS_____.

WE ARE_____.



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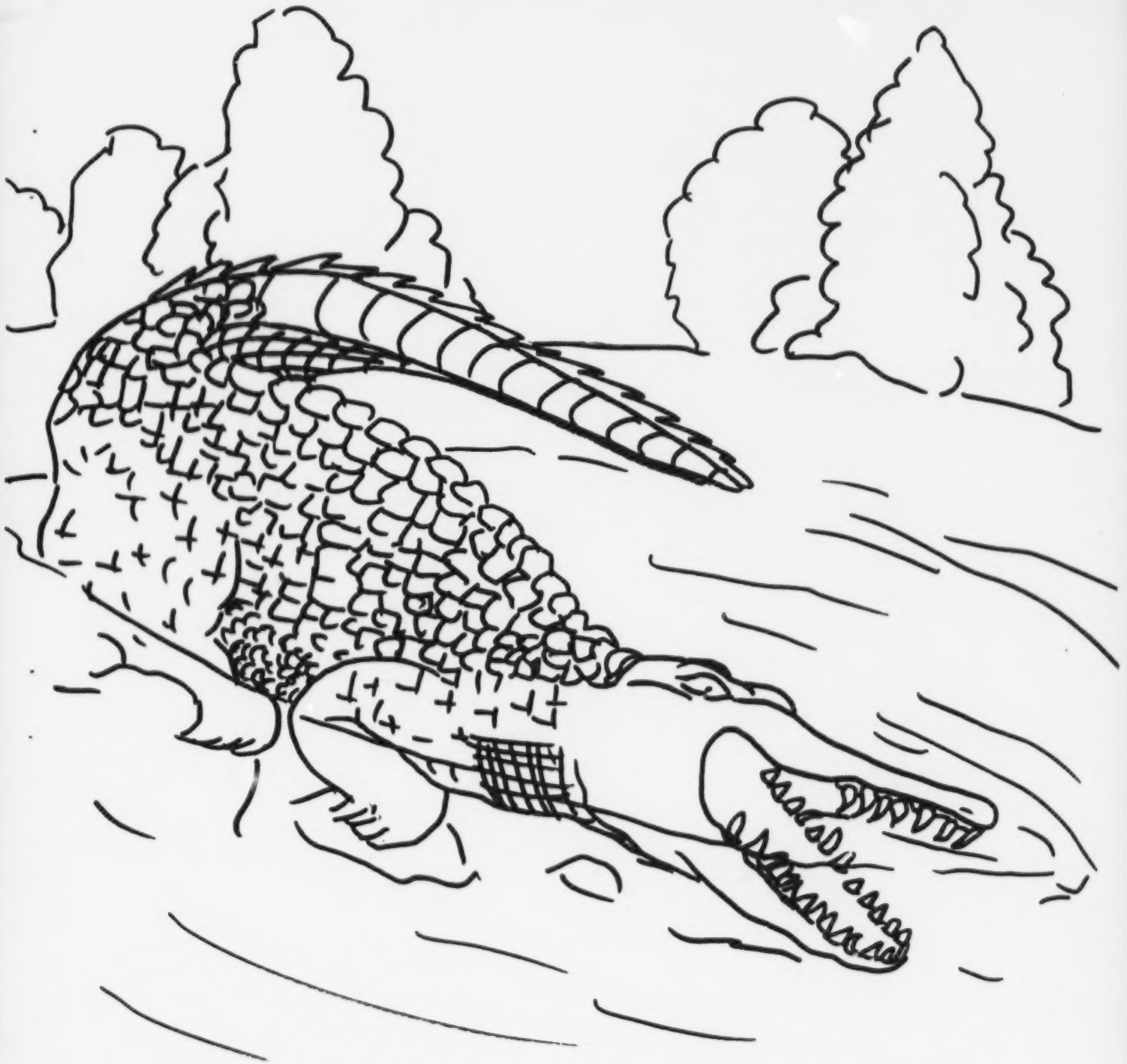

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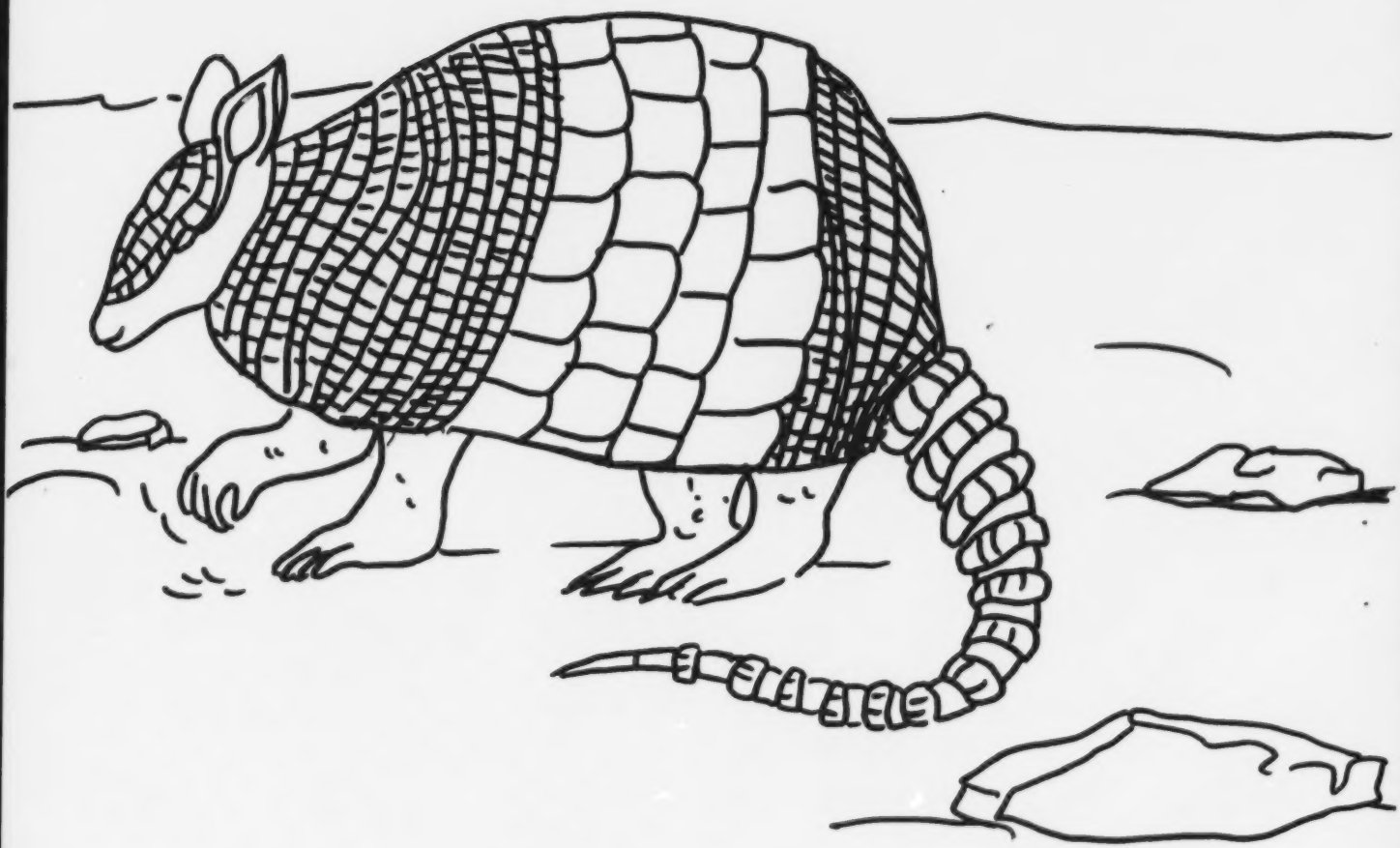

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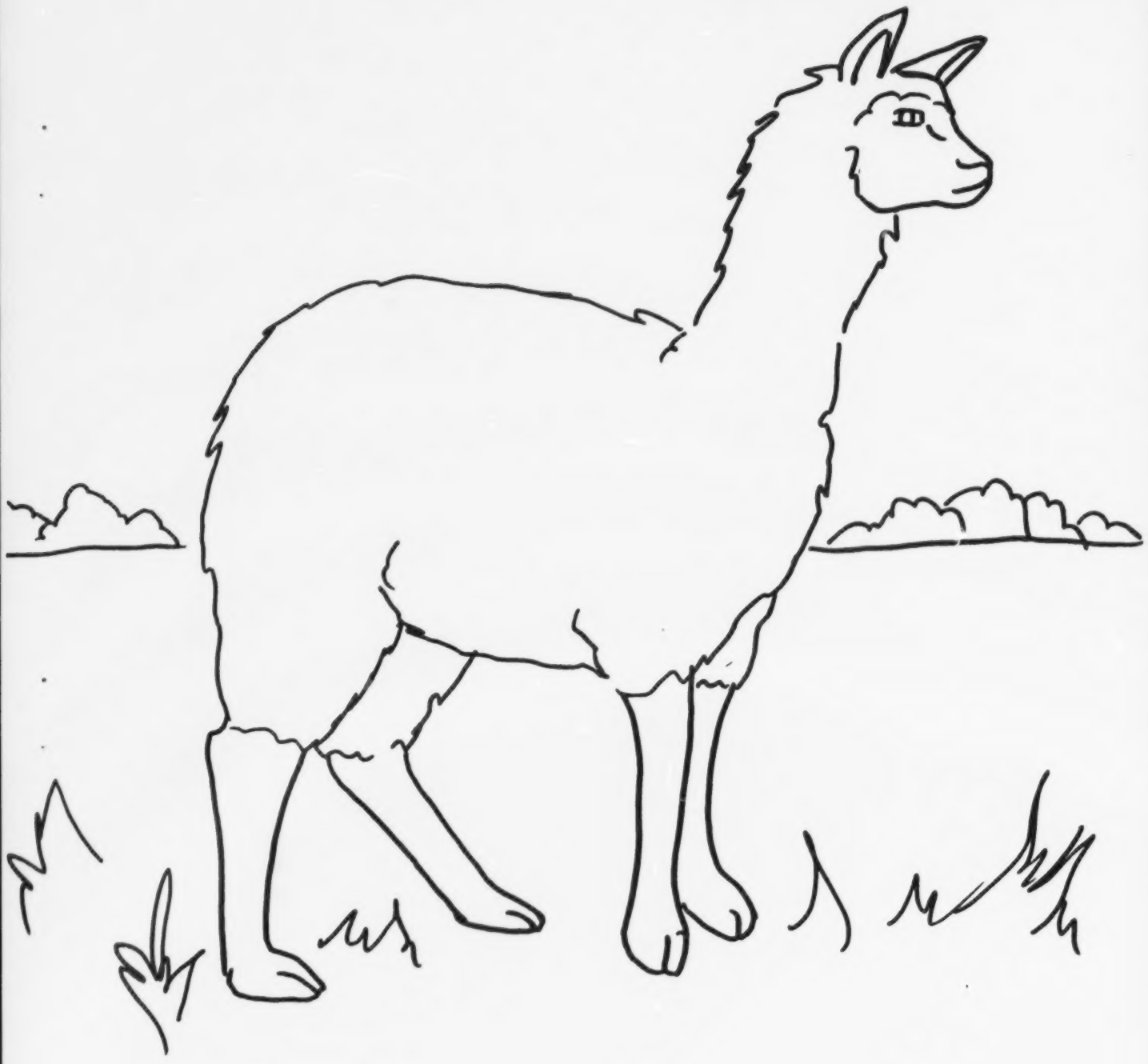

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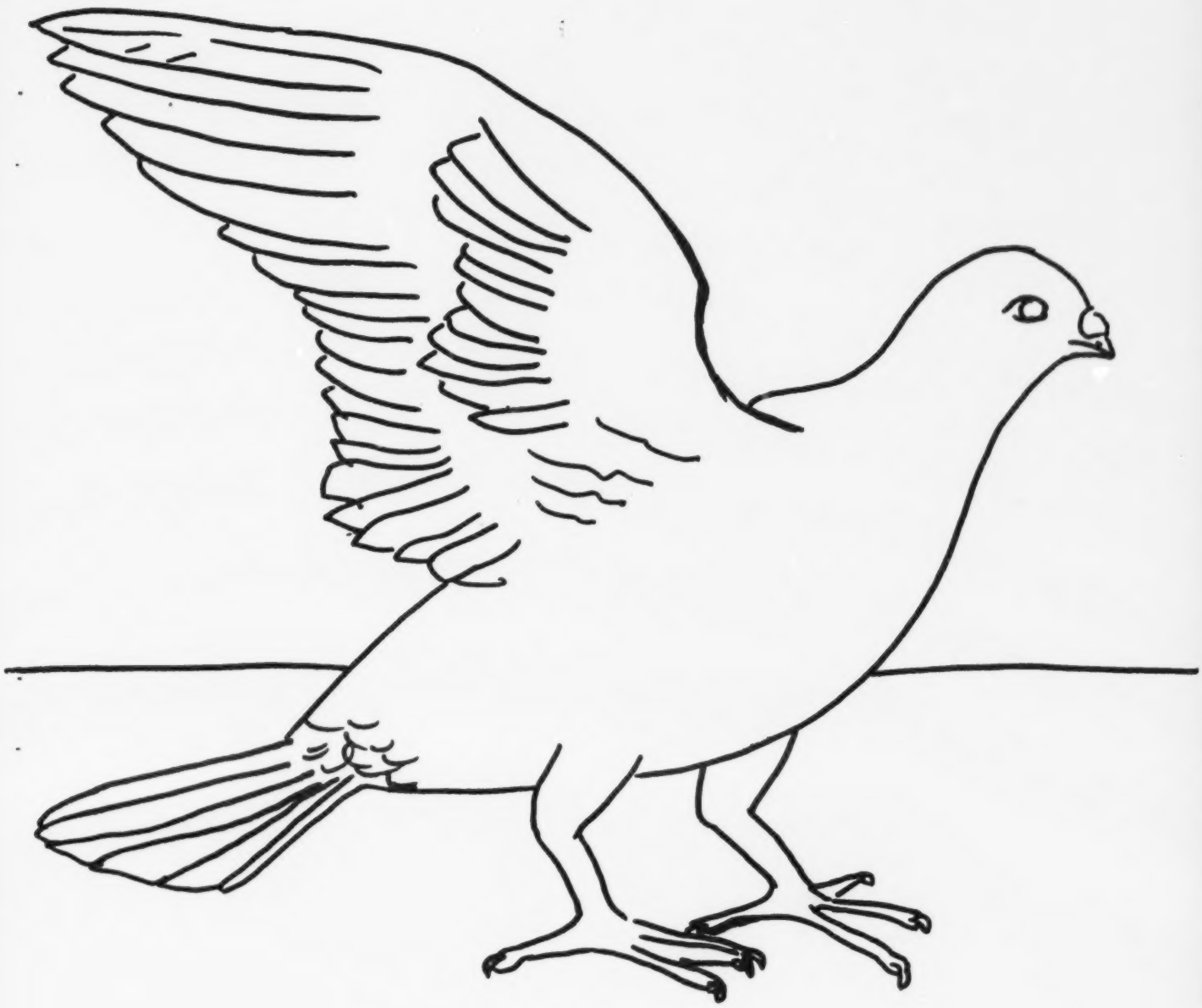

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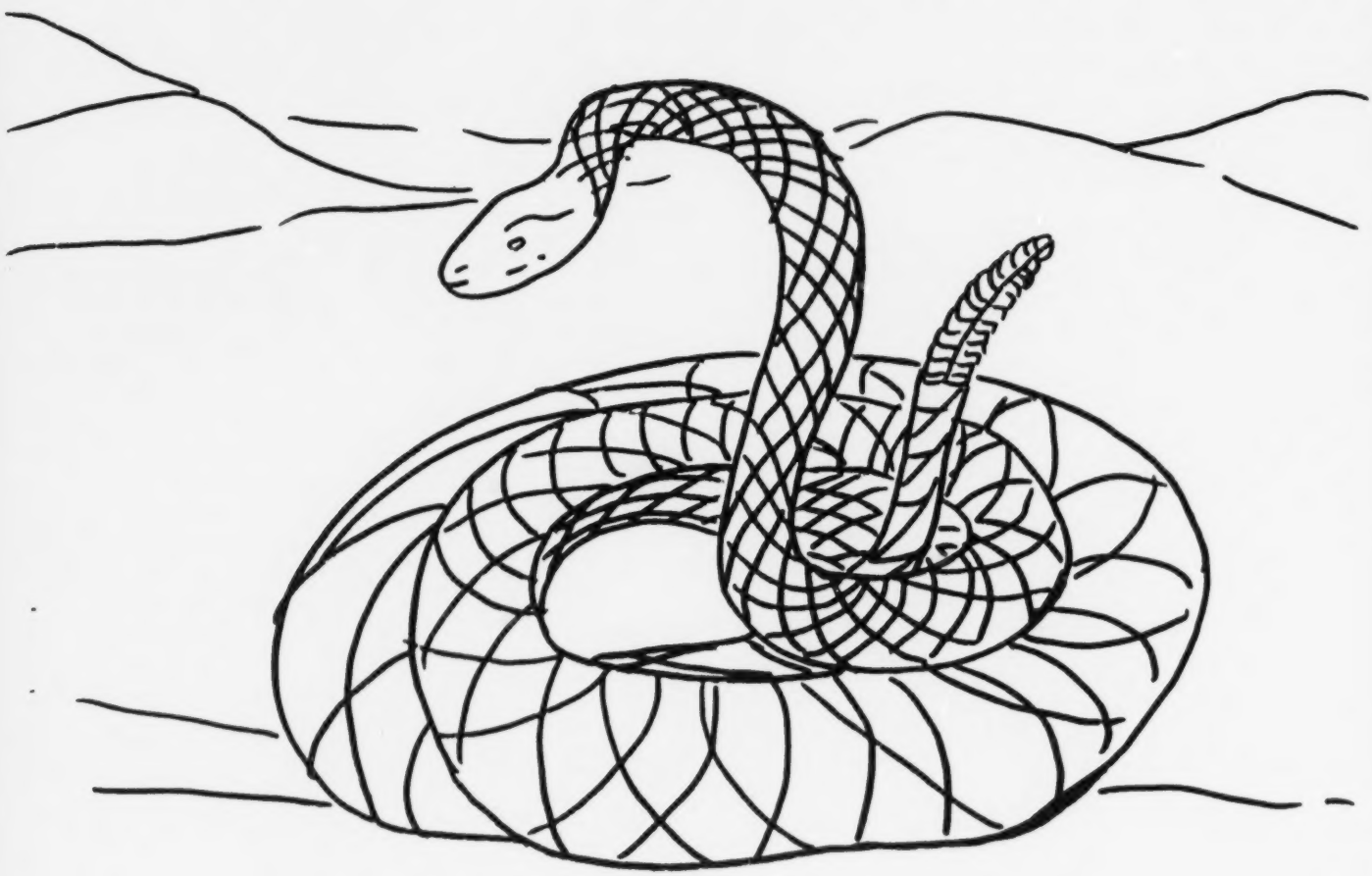

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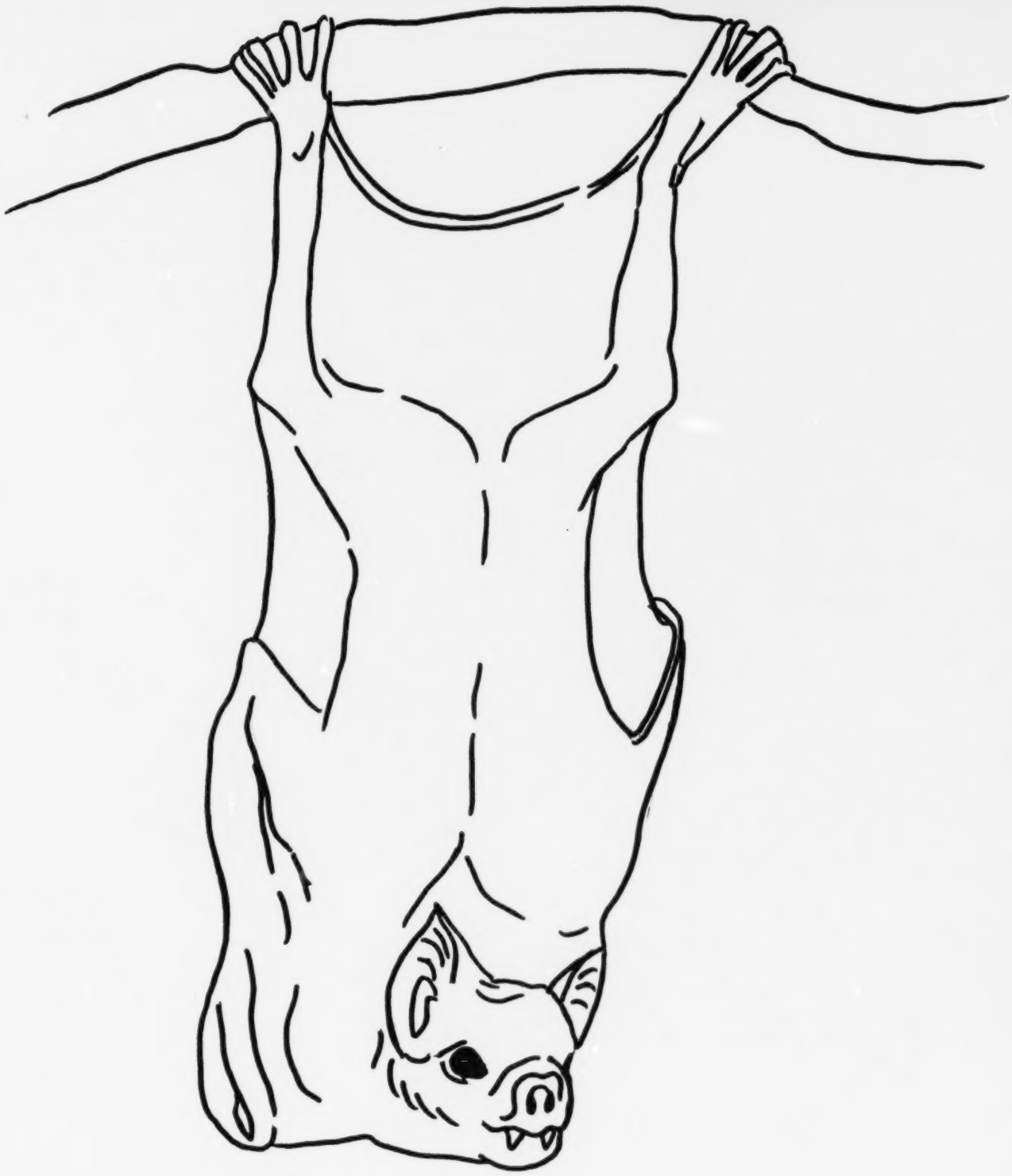

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DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING AND PLAYING CARD GAME: **MAYMAYGUASHI**

(Pronounce my-my-wah'-she)

To Make the Game:

Xerox two copies of card game master sheets to make a set of 55 playing cards. Throw away one "maymayguashi" card. The Xeroxed sheets may be reversed and the maymayguashi figure sheet Xeroxed on the backs in order to decorate the backsides of the cards. Cut each Xeroxed sheet into four equal sized cards.

For more attractive and permanent playing cards, the master sheets can be Xeroxed onto index weight paper and colored. They should then be laminated and the edges sealed for permanence.

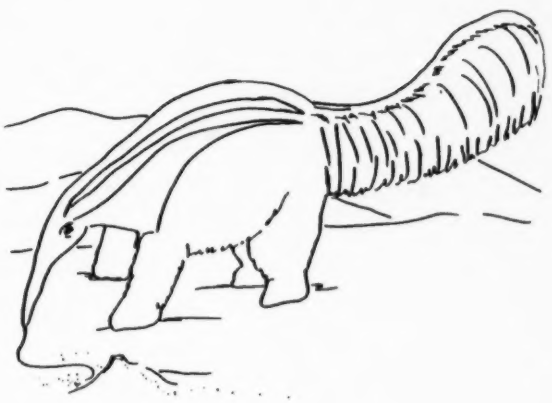
To Play the Game:

The game is based on the rules of the well known children's game OLD MAID. It can be played be 3 or 6 children. The cards are shuffled and all cards are dealt. The dealer receives one more card than the other players. Each player matches any pairs received in his hand and places these face up in front of him. Then, in the same order as the cards were dealt, the first player draws a card blindly from the dealer's hand. If a pair results, he places these in front of him. The next player then draws a card from him and the process is repeated as long as necessary around the table. After all cards are discarded from a player's hand, he is "safe" and out of the game. The player left with the "maymayguashi" card in his hand is a "little devil" and is the loser.

To enhance learning the vocabulary, players may be required to call out the names of pairs they draw in both Spanish and English.

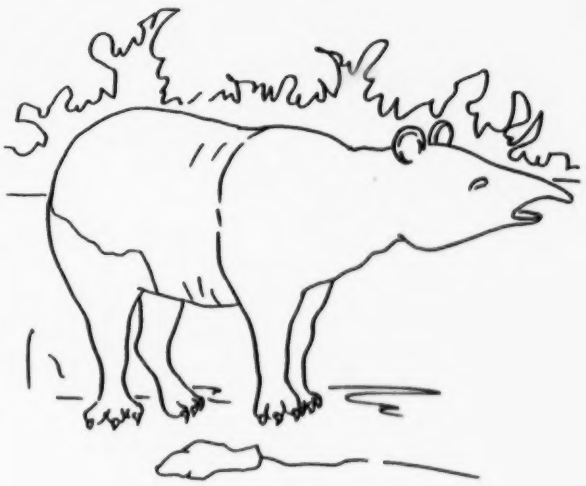
MAYMAYGUASHI LITTLE DEVIL

EL OSO HORMIGUERO



ANTEATER

EL TAPIR



TAPIR

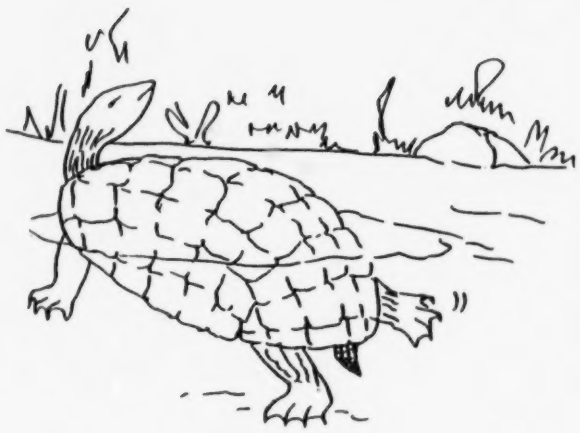
LA ARDILLA VOLADORA

FLYING SQUIRREL

EL VAMPIRO

VAMPIRE

LA TORTUGA

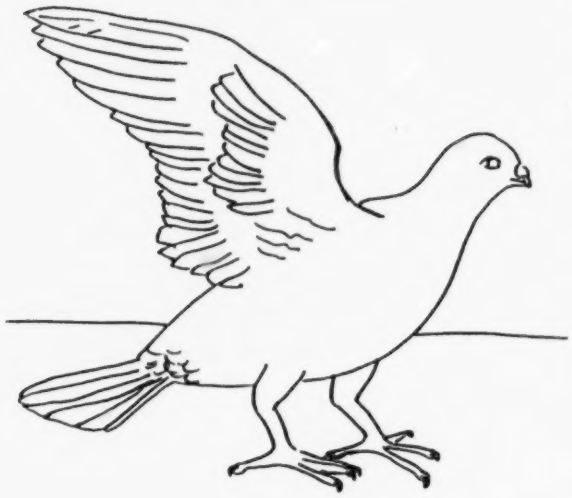


TURTLE

EL CONDOR

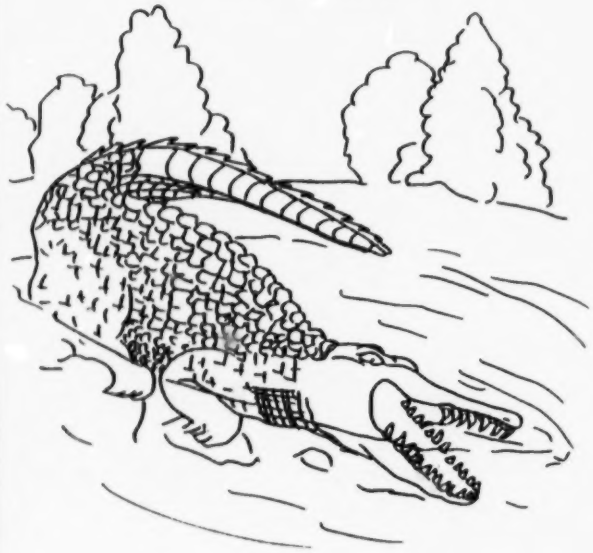
CONDOR

LA PALOMA



DOVE

EL LAGARTO



ALLIGATOR

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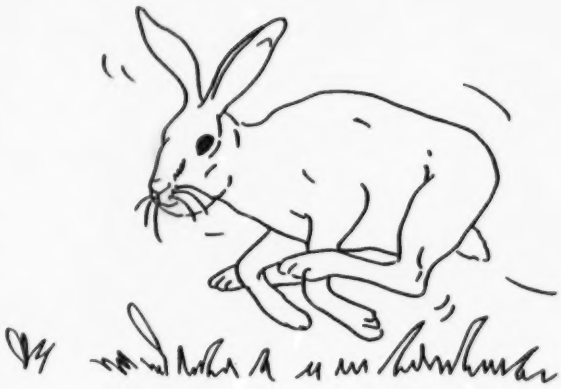
EL OCELOTE

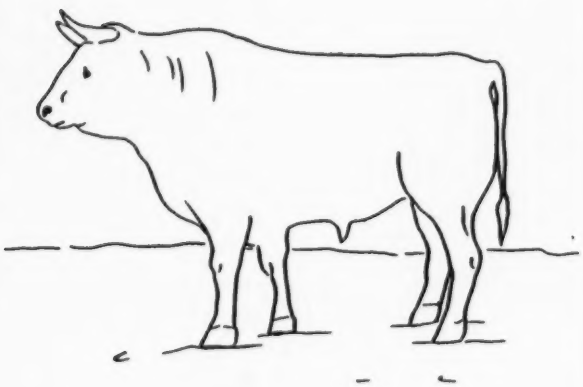
OCELOT

LA LIEBRE



HARE

EL TORO



BULL

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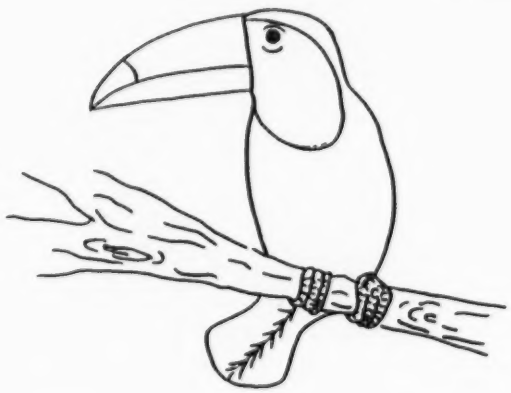

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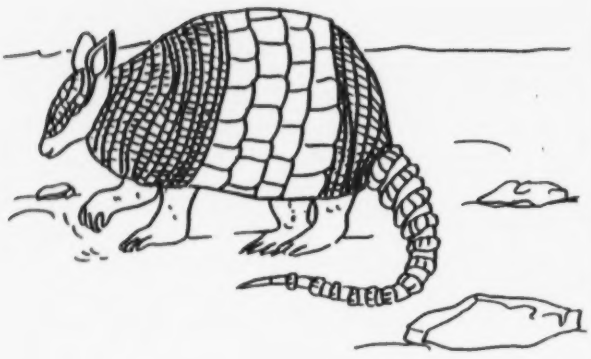
EL ARMADILLO

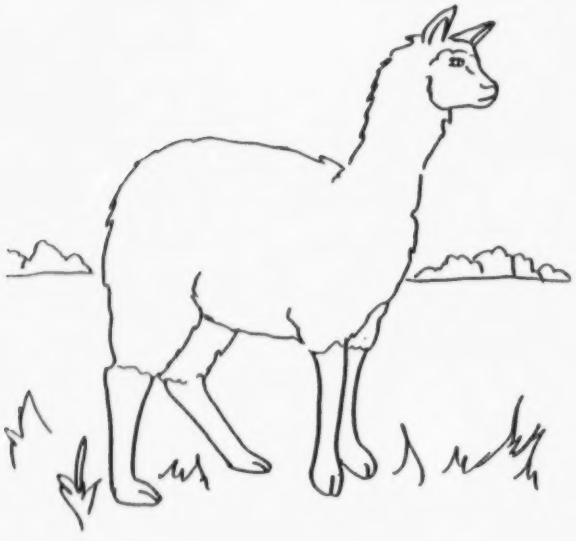


ARMADILLO

LA IGUANA

IGUANA

LA LLAMA

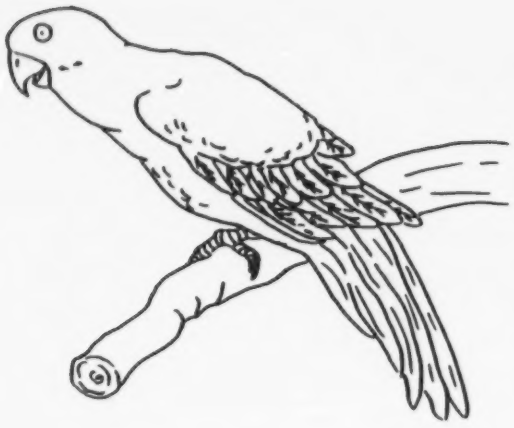


LLAMA

LA MARIPOSA

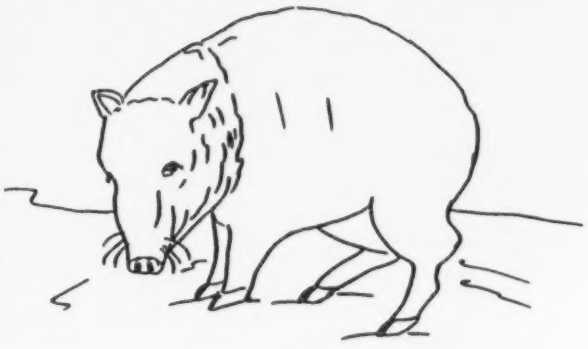
BUTTERFLY

EL LORO



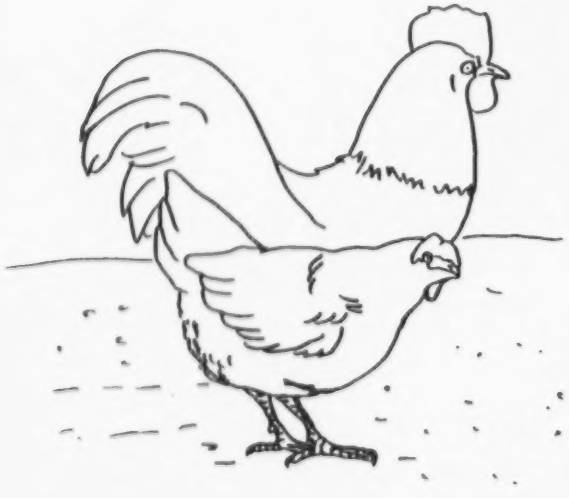
PARROT

EL PECARÍ



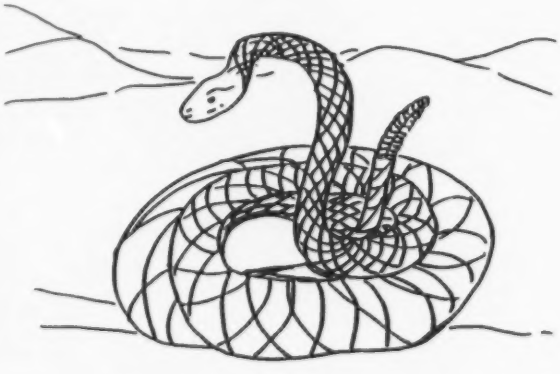
PECCARY

LAS GALLINAS



CHICKENS

LA SERPIENTE



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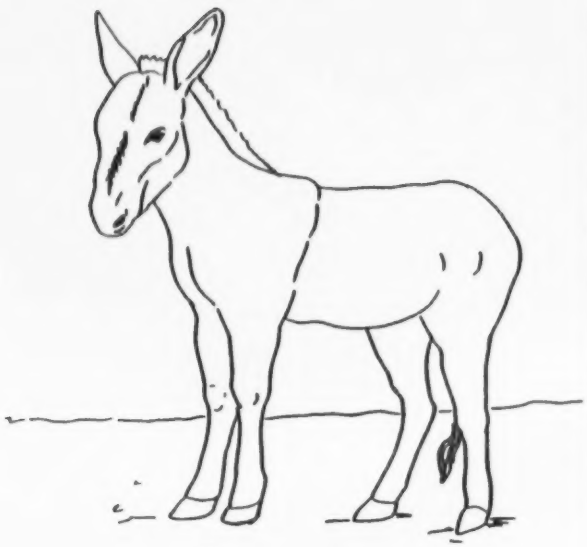
EL BURRO



BURRO

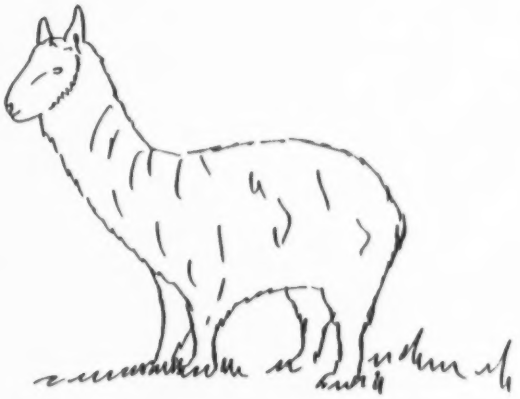
EL KINKAJOU

KINKAJOU

EL QUETZAL

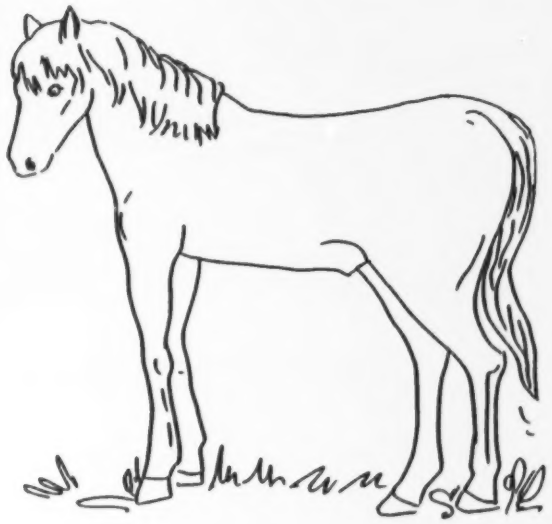
QUETZAL

LA ALPACA



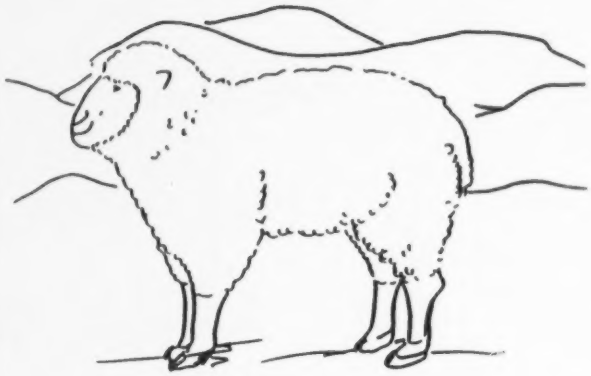
ALPACA

EL CABALLO



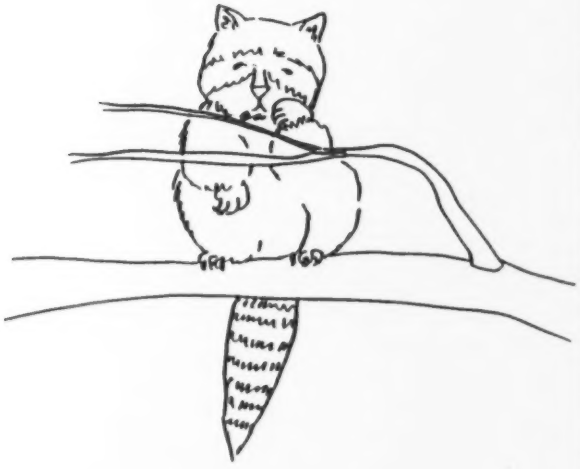
HORSE

LA OVEJA



SHEEP

EL MAPACHE



RACCOON

MAYMAYGUASHI

LITTLE DEVIL

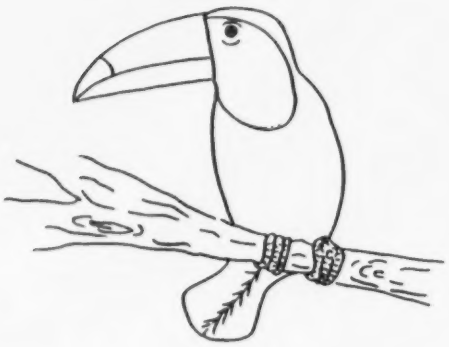
EL QUETZAL

QUETZAL

The quetzal is a beautiful bird famous in Central and South American Indian legends. It lives in the forests and jungles of Mexico, Central America and the northern part of South America.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

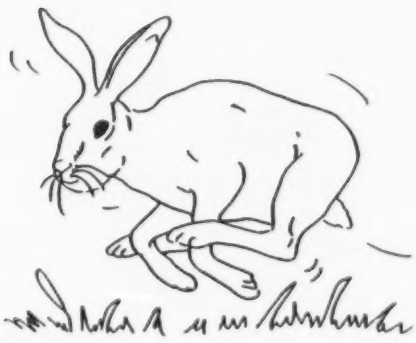
EL TUCÁN



Toucans are brightly colored birds that live in the forests of the Guianas and Brazil.

TOUCAN

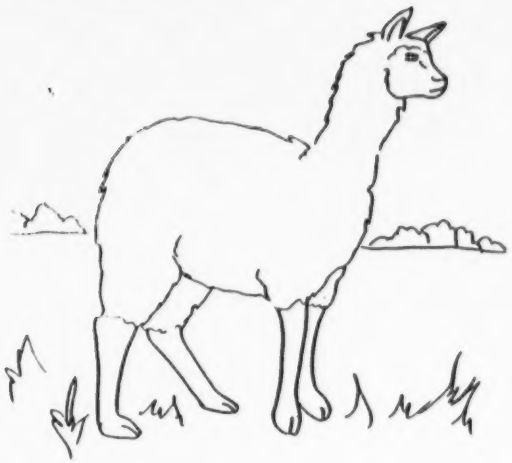
LA LIEBRE



This hare is an unusually large rabbit found in the grasslands of Argentina.

HARE

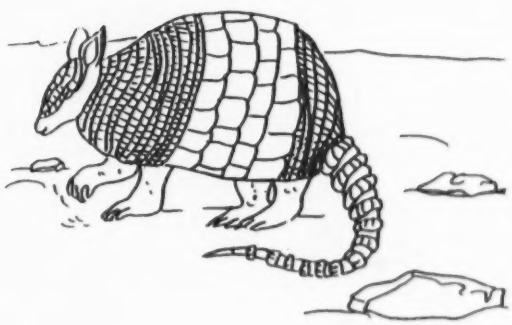
LA LLAMA



The llama is native to the Andes mountains in South America, and has been domesticated to carry loads at high altitudes.

LLAMA

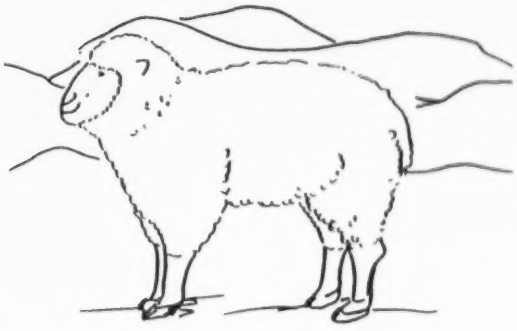
EL ARMADILLO



The armadillo has a hard, jointed shell which protects it. It is found in all Latin American countries and in the southern part of the United States.

ARMADILLO

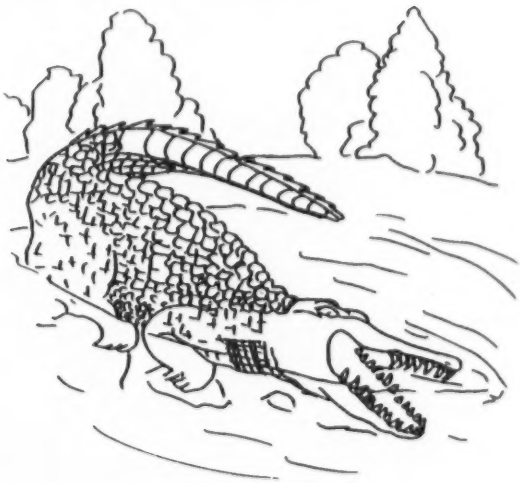
LA OVEJA



Sheep are raised for their meat and wool in all North and South American countries. They do not like hot climates.

SHEEP

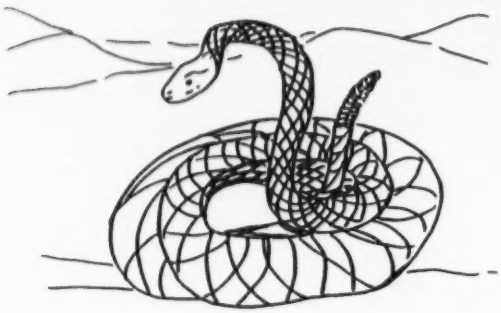
EL LAGARTO



The alligator is a reptile that lives near water in the warm and hot areas of North and South America. It may live to be more than 50 years old and become 12–15 feet long.

ALLIGATOR

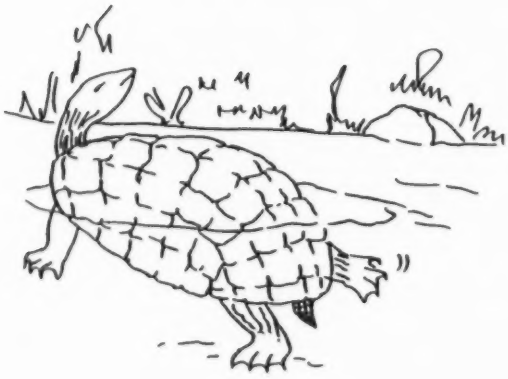
LA SERPIENTE



There are many kinds of snakes found in Latin American countries. This one is a boa constrictor and is common in the jungles of South America.

SNAKE

LA TORTUGA



Turtles live in waters of all Latin American countries and in most of the waters of the world. They and their eggs are often used as a source of food.

TURTLE

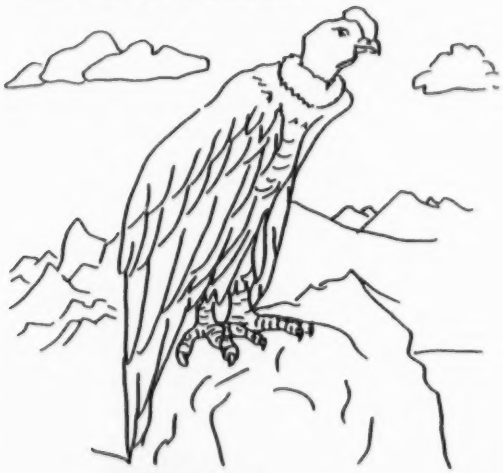
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EL KINKAJOU

The kinkajou is a small animal with a large, strong tail. It lives in Central America south of Mexico, and is active only during the nighttime.

KINKAJOU

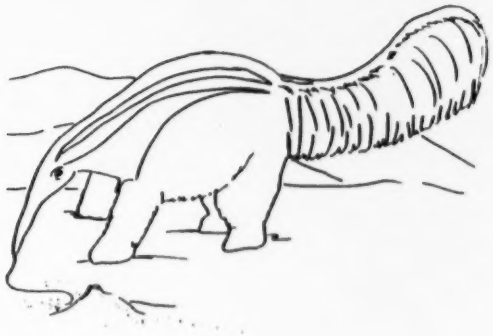
EL CONDOR



The condor is a rare kind of buzzard that lives in the Andes mountains in South America.

CONDOR

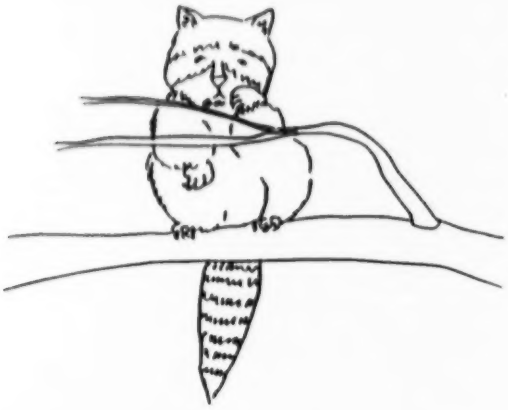
EL OSO HORMIGUERO



The anteater lives in the grasslands of Guatemala, Paraguay and Argentina. It cannot open its jaws but can extend its long tongue to capture ants.

ANTEATER

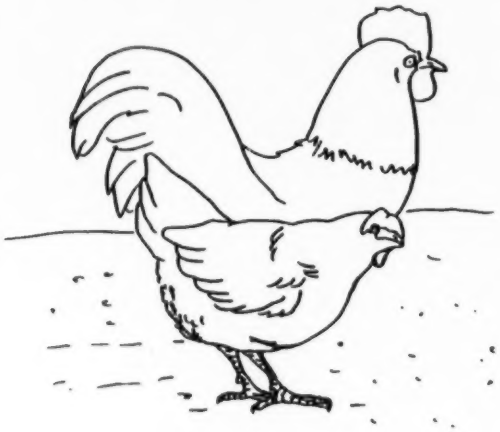
EL MAPACHE



The raccoon lives in wooded areas near water in North and South America.

RACCOON

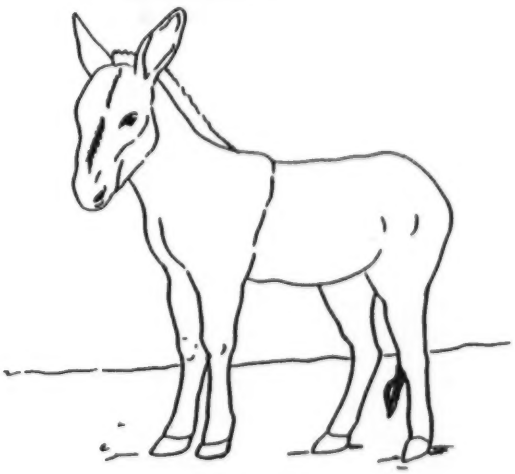
LAS GALLINAS



Chickens are raised to provide meat and eggs in all countries of North and South America.

CHICKENS

EL BURRO



The donkey is a domestic animal used in rural and mountainous areas of Latin America to carry heavy loads.

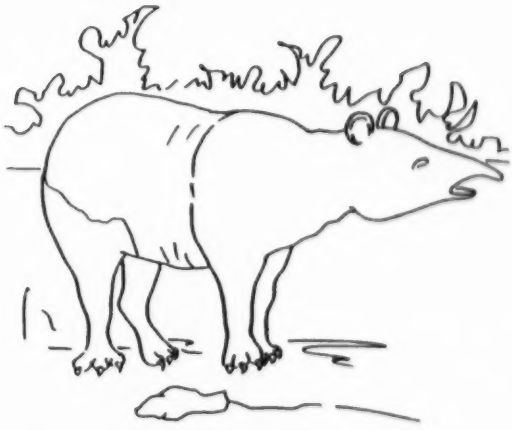
BURRO

LA ARDILLA VOLADORA

The flying squirrel can sail through the air from tree to tree. It is found in the forests of North and South America.

FLYING SQUIRREL

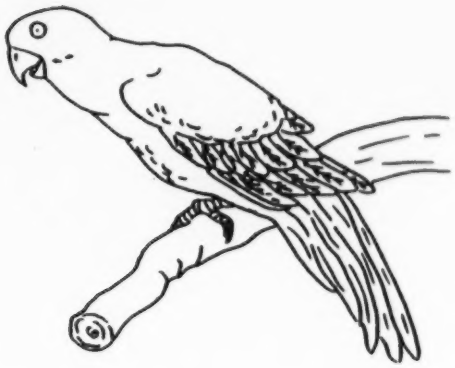
EL TAPIR



The tapir is found in the jungles of Brazil, the Guianas and Paraguay, and is hunted by the native tribes for food.

TAPIR

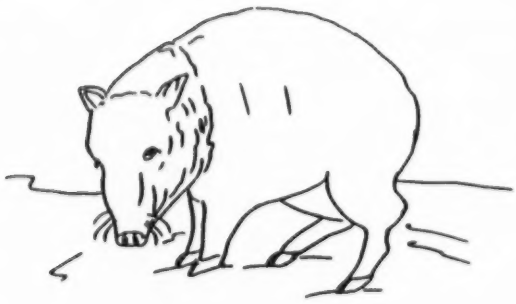
EL LORO



Parrots are brightly colored birds found in the jungles of Mexico and Central and South America. They are noisy birds and may be captured as pets.

PARROT

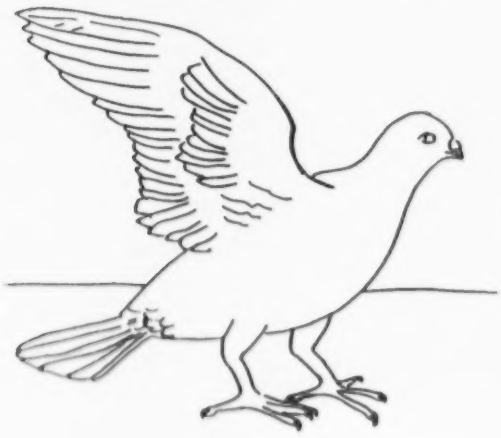
EL PÉCARI



The peccary is a wild hog that has a mean disposition and sharp tusks. It lives in the woods of the southeastern United States and in Latin American countries.

PECCARY

LA PALOMA



Many kinds of doves live in North and South America, mainly in lightly wooded and grassland areas. Doves have a call that sounds sad to some people.

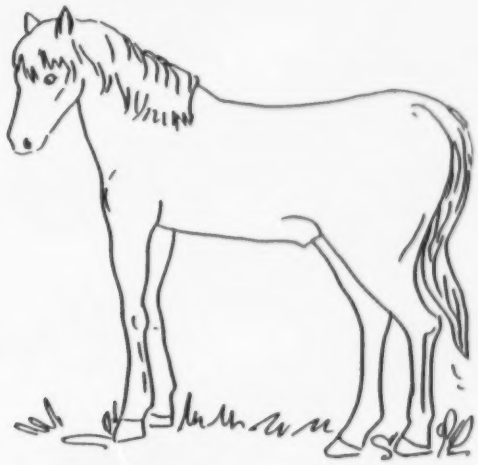
DOVE

LA IGUANA

The iguana is a scaly reptile that lives in Mexico and Central and South America. It and its eggs are considered by some to be good food.

IGUANA

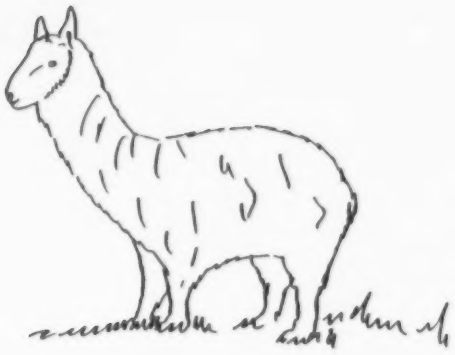
EL CABALLO



The horse is a domestic animal that is used for pleasure riding and by cowboys in all North and South American countries.

HORSE

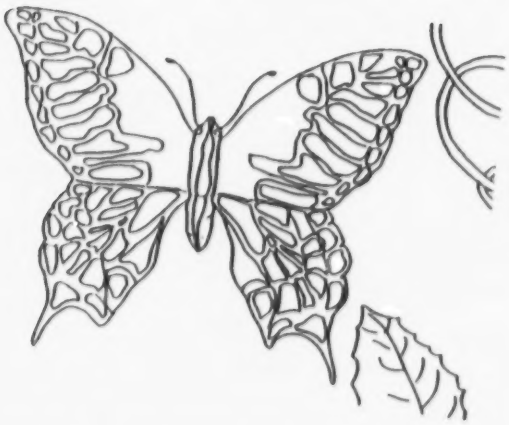
LA ALPACA



The alpaca has very long and fine wool and is a llama-like animal found in the mountains of Peru.

ALPACA

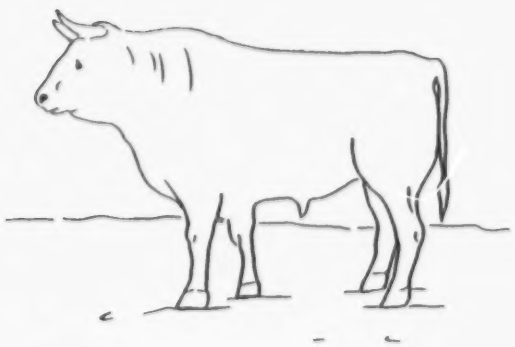
LA MARIPOSA



Many kinds of beautiful and brightly colored butterflies are found in all Latin American countries.

BUTTERFLY

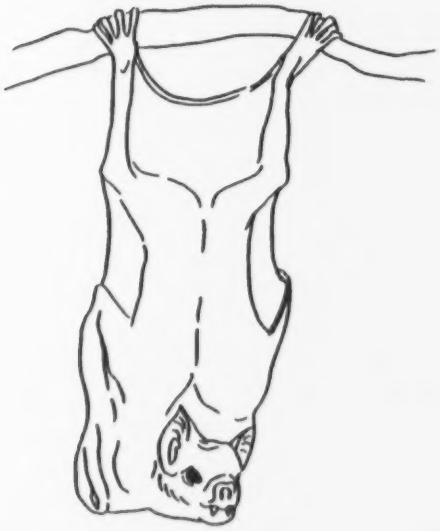
EL TORO



The bull is a domestic animal used for breeding meat and milk cattle, and sometimes for bullfights in Latin American countries.

BULL

EL VAMPIRO



The vampire is a type of bat. It may bite animals with its small sharp teeth and lap the blood with its tongue. It lives in Mexico, Central America, Paraguay and northern Chile. Not all bats eat blood. Most eat fruit and insects.

VAMPIRE

EL OCELOTE

The ocelot is a spotted, wild cat, about three times as large as a house cat. It is found in Mexico and Central America, and in South America north of Paraguay.

OCELOT